

AN DARA LEABAR GAEDILGE.

SECOND IRISH BOOK.

PUBLISHED FOR THE

Society for the Preservation of
the Irish Language.

TENTH EDITION.

Twenty second and Twenty-third Thousand

DUBLIN :
M. H. GILL & SON
1890.

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INTRODUCTION.

OF ASPIRATION AND ECLIPSIS.

THE learner will be now required to master Aspiration and Eclipsis. They are the first difficulties that the student will meet in learning the Irish language, and until he understands them he can make but little progress. Aspiration and eclipsis are peculiar to the Celtic languages, but they are fully carried out only in the Irish. Aspiration in Scotch Gaelic is nearly the same as in Irish, but in all the modern books printed in the Scotch dialect of our language, eclipsis *proper** is wanting. This omission seems unaccountable, for not only was the system of Eclipsis strictly observed in all books and manuscripts of Scotch Gaelic up to the beginning of the last century, but traces of it exist even yet in the spoken dialect of the Highlands. It is unfortunate that modern Scotch Gaelic scholars have adopted this change, thus depriving their mother tongue of an innate and peculiar beauty.

Aspiration and Eclipsis, although different grammatical peculiarities, agree in this that they have the effect of making ease of utterance consistent with grammatical precision.

Dr. O'Donovan remarks that a tendency to aspiration seems to be a conspicuous characteristic of all the dialects of the Celtic, and belongs to the Irish in particular. After giving many instances of words cognate with the Latin which are aspirated in Irish, he says: "Many of the same words, and others besides, are also aspirated in several of

* Eclipsis occurs in modern Scotch Gaelic only in the case of *t* eclipsed by *ḡ*, as in such phrases as *chum an t-saoghail*, *t* the word; *mùn t-solus*, about the light.

SECOND IRISH BOOK

PART I.

ASPIRATION.

“Aspiration” is derived from *ad-spirare*, to breathe-to. It denotes the action of the breath, by which the primary sounds of certain consonants are changed into softer related sounds. Nine of the consonants are capable of this change, viz., *b c o f s m p r t*, of these all but *f m* and *r* are *stops* of the breath, that is to say, at the end of a syllable they cause a sudden stop to the emission of the breath, or they begin a syllable with a sudden explosion thereof. But when these consonants are aspirated or breathed-to, they retain no longer their abrupt pronunciation. For instance *b*, as in *bá o*, is pronounced abruptly; but when this letter is aspirated or breathed-to, as it is in *bá o*, its sound becomes like that of English *w*. *f m* and *r*, though already spirants, or pronounced with an emission of the breath, are nevertheless capable of a further aspiration so as to acquire their own secondary still softer sounds. It is necessary to distinguish between aspiration of a consonant as thus described and that of a vowel. Aspiration softens a consonant, but any additional breathing-to a vowel makes it stronger and rougher.

SECTION I.

SOUNDS OF THE ASPIRATED LETTERS.

In this section the sounds of the mutable letters when aspirated will be explained, and an Exercise given on each in which the letters so affected will be shown chiefly in radical words, where they, to some extent, serve to express sounds that have no special symbols in the Irish Alphabet. In the second Section the change of sound of these letters when influenced by certain parts of speech shall be treated of.

Primary Form of the Mutable Letters.

b. c. d. f. g. m. p. s. t.

Secondary (Aspirated) Form.

b̃ c̃ d̃ f̃ g̃ m̃ p̃ s̃ t̃

b̃ c̃ d̃ f̃ g̃ m̃ p̃ f̃ t̃

An approximation to the sound given at the head of each Exercise. *l*, *n*, and *p* do not admit of aspiration. Aspirated as well as unaspirated consonants generally have a broad or slender sound according as the vowel which precedes or follows them is broad or slender. *Δ*, *o*, *u*, are *broad*, *e* and *i*, *slender* vowels.

EXERCISE I. *b̃*.

b̃ *broad* sounds nearly like *w* in *wool*, as *bup* (*woor*), *your*. Between two *short broad* vowels it is sounded softly, much like *w* in *power*, as *gΔbΔp* (*gower*), a *goat*.

If the *broad* vowel preceding or following *b* be *long*, it gets the sound either of *w* or *v*.
 In Munster *v* is more generally heard.

b slender sounds exactly like *v*, as *bí* (*vee*), was. When *final*, *b* is usually sounded like *v*, as *ḡarib*, rough, pronounced *gorv*.

ḡarib, at (or with) you. *ḡarib*,¹ rough.

bí, was, were.

leabdar, a book.

bui, your.

leanb,¹ a child.

uib, black.

lib, with you.

ríor-buan, steadfast.

rib, you, ye.

ḡadard, a goat.

tarb,¹ a bull.

an, the.

ríor, true.

buan, lasting.

ré, he, it.

carad,
carad, } a friend.

tá, is, are.

1. *An ḡadard*. 2. *Tarb uib*. 3. *bí rib*
ḡarib. 4. *bí ré uib*. 5. *bí an ḡadard uib*.
 6. *bí leabdar ḡarib*. 7. *Tá an leabdar*
ḡarib. 8. *bui leanb*. 9. *Carad ríor-buan*.
 10. *bí ḡadard ḡarib*.

1. The goat. 2. A black bull. 3. Ye were rough. 4. He was black. 5. The goat was black. 6. A book was at you (you had a book.)² 7. The book is at you (you have the book.)² 8. Your child. 9. A steadfast friend. 10. A goat was at you (you had a goat).²

¹ For observations on "consonants combined," as *nb* and *rb* above, see *First Book*, page 19.

² For explanation of these idioms see observations on Exercises XIV. and XV. *First Irish Book*.

OBS.—The initial letter of the second part of a compound word (if it be aspirable), suffers aspiration for the sake of euphony, as in the example above—*ḡíor-buan* (pronounced *feervooan*); *ḡíor*, *true*, and *buan*, *lasting*, where the *b* is aspirated, to enable the two words to be more easily united. The sounds of the aspirable letters, when initial, are shown in these Exercises by words of this class, for aspirated letters do not *begin* radical words. The rule regarding formation of compound terms will not be entered into here.

Sib, *you*, or *ye*, and *bun*, *your*, the second person *plural*, are never used for *tú*, *thou*, and *oo*, *thy*, the second person *singular*. A few *prepositional pronouns* are here introduced in which aspirated letters occur.

EXERCISE II. Ċ.

Ċ *broad* has always a deep guttural sound. The word *loċ*, *lough*, as generally pronounced in Ireland, will afford an example.

Ċ *slender* has a smooth guttural sound, as in *críċ*, a country, pronounced nearly like *creegh*.

Ċ *slender* when *final* is pronounced very faintly, as in *veic*, ten. These sounds are best learned by ear, as they do not now exist in English. Sometimes the slender sound of ċ is almost exactly *h*.

Δċτ, but.

εΔċ, a steed.

ΔmΔċ, out.

ḡΔċ, a raven.

ΔḡτεΔċ, in.

ḡċe, twenty.

Δoċ, blind.

ḡíor-ċΔḡΔ, a true friend

ċloċ, a stone.

Δoċ, a hero.

ċloċΔḡe, a stone-cutter loċ, a lough, lake.

ċuḡΔm, to me, unto me. luċ, a mouse.

veic, ten.

Δῆμ, at (or with me). ἐ, he, it.

Δῆρ, and. ἦ, is.

βῆρ, bring, take. ἢ, not.

κῆρ, put.

1. Λαός Δῆρ ἐός. 2. Οἷός Δῆρ ρίος.
 3. Τά ἀν ριός οὐβ. 4. ἦ ἐός ἐός ριός.
 5. Τά ἀν λός οὐβ. 6. ὅι ἀν λός κός.
 7. Κῆρ ἀν λός ἀμός. 8. βῆρ κός ἀρτεός
 ἐῆμ. 9. ἦ κός ἀρτεός ἐ. 10. Τά ριός-κός
 Δῆμ.

1. A warrior and a steed. 2. Ten and twenty. 3. The raven is black. 4. Not a steed it (it is not a steed)¹ but a raven. 5. The lake is black. 6. The mouse was blind. 7. Put the mouse out. 8. Bring in a stone to me. 9. He is a stone-cutter.¹ 10. A true friend is with me (I have a true friend).

OBS.—*ῥιός-κός* is a compound word; *ῥιός*, *true*, and *κός*, *a friend*. See observations on preceding Exercise. There are some adjectives which occasionally come before the noun (and a few which always occur before it), and which are exceptions to the general rule (see observations, Exercise I., *First Book*); these usually form with the noun a compound word *as in the present example*.

The learner will refer to Exercise XIV., *First Book*, for an explanation of prepositions joined to pronouns. In this and the preceding Exercise we have *λός*, from *λε* and *ός*; *Δῆρ*, from *Δῆ* and *ός*; *ἐῆμ*, from *ἐμ* and *με*; *οὐρ*, from *οὐ* and *ός*. *ἐῆμ* is written and pronounced *ἐῆμ* in Munster.

¹ See observations on Exercises III. and IV. *First Book*.

EXERCISE III. **Ō.**

Ō *broad* sounds somewhat like *gh* soft, or *y* broad and guttural, as **ῥαοῖ-ṽuine** (**ῥαοῖ**, free, **uine**, a person), a freeman, pronounced nearly *saerghuine*.

Ō *slender* sounds exactly like *y* in *year*, as **ῑοῖ-ṽilīṽ** (**ῑοῖ**, true, **ṽilīṽ**, fond), sincere, pronounced *feer-yeelish*.

Ō *final* is silent.

Ō in the body of a word (not a compound) is silent.

Ō in such words as **buíṽe** (*bwee*) and **croíṽe** (*cree*), merely lengthens the sound of the preceding letters, and preserves the correct orthography, somewhat like *rh* in *mighty*, *though*, &c., in English.

Ō in the first syllable of a word, if preceded by **Δ** or **ο**, sounds like *i* in *vie*, or *ey* in *eye*, as **Δṽṽṽṽc** (*eyark*), a horn. The exceptions to this rule are marked with an accent thus, **Δṽ**, *luck* (pronounced *aw*).

Δṽ, luck.

Δṽṽṽc, a horn.

Δṽmuṽ, timber.

buíṽe, yellow.

croíṽe, a heart.

ῑṽṽ, a deer.

ṽaeṽilīṽ, } **Irish**
ṽaeṽilṽe, } **Gaelic**

ṽῑṽṽ, love.

maṽṽṽ, }
maṽῑṽṽ, } a dog.

ῑṽṽṽc, sight.

ῑṽṽ, red.

ῥαοῖ-ṽuine, a freeman.

beo, living, alive.

ouine, a person.

geur, sharp.

í, she, her, it.

orraidib, on you.

raon, free, cheap.

ro, this.

treun, brave.

1. Fíad̃ aḡur aḡaric. 2. Maḡad̃ ruad̃
aḡur ead̃ buíðe. 3. Fíad̃ uib̃ aḡur fíad̃
buiðe. 4. Áomuo buíðe. 5. Áḡ aḡur ḡrád̃.
6. Tá an fíad̃ beo. 7. Ir leab̃ar ḡaeóilḡe
é ro. 8. Tá raḡaric ḡeur aḡad̃ib. 9. b̃í aḡ
orraidib. 10. Tá crioíðe treun aḡ raon-ouine.

1. A deer and a horn. 2. A red dog and a
yellow steed. 3. A (black) raven and a yellow
deer. 4. Yellow timber. 5. Luck and love.
6. The deer is alive. 7. This is a Gaelic
book. 8. (There) is sharp sight with you (ye
have sharp sight). 9. Luck was on you (ye
had luck). 10. (There) is a brave heart with
a freeman (a freeman has a brave heart).

OBS.—The examples buíðe, &c., given above, afford in-
stances of the diphthongs oí and uí (with accent on í) which
are very seldom used.

Áomuo is pronounced in Munster without the accent.

So is never employed after the noun without the article
being employed before the noun. See note 2, page 10, *First
Book*.

EXERCISE IV. f̃.

f̃ is not sounded, but the vowel following it
is very forcibly pronounced. f̃ is never *final*,
and never occurs in the middle of words ex-
cept compounds.

ածօրի-բօւ (sheep-flesh), mutton.	մուս-բօւ (swine flesh) pork.
հօսի-բօւ (<i>garrea</i>), a hare.	բօն-բօւ (<i>shanar</i>), an old man.
մարտ-բօւ (beef-flesh), beef.	տրօն-բօւ, a brave man.
Ա, at, or with.	մարտ, a beef.
Հօր, a sheep.	մուս, a pig.
բօւ, a man.	բօն, old.
բօւ, flesh, meat.	

1. Բօւ Ա, հօսի-բօւ. 2. Տօն-բօւ
 Ա, տրօն-բօւ. 3. Հօր ու ծօն-բօւ հօսի-բօւ.
 4. Հօր Ա, ածօր-բօւ.
 5. Մուս Ա, մուս-բօւ. 6. Մարտ Ա, մարտ-բօւ.
 7. Ծօն-բօւ ու ծօն-բօւ հօսի-բօւ.
 8. Բի հօսի-բօւ Ա, ծօն-բօւ.
 9. Լուս Ա, հօսի-բօւ. 10. Մարտ-բօւ
 Ա, մուս-բօւ.

1. A deer and a hare. 2. An old man and a brave man. 3. A black sheep and a red hare. 4. A sheep and mutton. 5. A pig and pork. 6. A beef and beef. 7. A yellow goat and a hare. 8. A hare was with the old man (the old man had a hare). 9. A mouse and a hare. 10. Beef and pork.

EXERCISE V. Զ.

Զ *broad* and *slender*, sounds exactly like օ.

In the middle and end of words *ğ* is quiescent, but lengthens the preceding vowel.

Δğ, see rule for *Δò*.

<i>ΔğΔιò</i> (<i>eyee</i>), a face.	<i>φοιğιò</i> ,	} patience.
<i>Δμυιğ</i> , outside.	<i>φοιğιòe</i> ,	
<i>Δρτιğ</i> , inside.	<i>Λαοğ</i> , a calf.	
<i>veΔğ</i> (<i>dha</i>), good.	<i>ρίğ</i> , a king.	
<i>ρòğ</i> <i>lumi</i> , learn.	<i>ρòğ</i> , pleasure.	
	<i>τιρ-ğιράò</i> , patriotism.	

Δαα, with them. *ρι*, she. *τιρ*, land, country.

1. *Βί Δη Λαοğ buiòe*. 2. *Τά ρé Δρτιğ*. 3. *Βί ρί Δμυιğ*. 4. *ΔğΔιò Δğυρ ριòιòe*. 5. *Τά veΔğ-ρίğ Δαα*. 6. *Τά τιρ-ğιράò ΔğΔιβ*. 7. *Ρòğ-lumi ðaeòilge*. 8. *Τιρ-ğιράò Δğυρ φοιğιò*. 9. *Βί Δò Δğυρ ρòğ ορραιβ*. 10. *Δμυιğ Δğυρ Δρτιğ*.

1. The calf was yellow. 2. He is inside. 3. She was outside. 4. Face and heart. 5. A good king is to them (they have, &c.). 6. Patriotism is to you (you have, &c.). 7. Learn Irish. 8. Patriotism and patience. 9. Luck and pleasure were on you. 10. Outside and inside.

OBS.—*Δμαç* and *ΔρτεΔç* (see exercise on *ç*) are used when motion to or from a place is implied; *Δμυιğ* and *Δρτιğ* when the object is stationary either inside or outside.

In words like *ρίğ*, the final aspirated letter serves merely to preserve a fixed spelling, like *gh* in *high* or in *although*.

EXERCISE VI. *m̃*.

m̃ *broad*, in the beginning of a word, is pronounced in the South like *v*, in the North and West like *w*. In the middle of words it is sounded very nasal.

m̃ *slender* always sounds like *v*. *Whe- final*, *m̃* broad or slender is usually sounded like *v*. The only difference between the sounds of *b̃* and *m̃* (*both dotted*) is that *m̃* is generally nasal.

am̃áin (<i>avawin</i>), only.	pollam̃, empty.
am̃, seldom.	lam̃, a hand.
ápo-m̃eaf̃, high regard.	nam̃, a saint.
om̃, an ox.	ream̃ac̃, firm.
ream̃am̃ail (<i>farooil</i>), manly.	reunm̃ar̃, prosperous
	talam̃, earth.
aim̃, on, on him.	m̃eaf̃, regard.
am̃, whether,	no, or, nor.
am̃, one.	tiim̃, dry.
ápo, high.	

1. lam̃ lam̃aim̃. 2. am̃ lam̃ am̃áin. 3. bí am̃ lam̃ pollam̃. 4. ír am̃ tá ré pollam̃.
5. am̃ om̃ af̃ur am̃ tar̃b̃. 6. bí ápo-m̃eaf̃ aim̃ am̃ nam̃. 7. am̃ pollam̃ no lam̃ é? 8. am̃ talam̃ tiim̃. 9. ír reunm̃ar̃ am̃ ouine é.
10. ír ream̃ac̃ af̃ur ír ream̃am̃ail am̃ cam̃ é.

-
1. A strong hand. 2. One hand only.
 3. The hand was empty. 4. (It) is seldom it is empty. 5. The ox and the bull. 6. (There)

was high regard on the saint. 7. Whether empty or full it (is it empty or full)? 8. The dry earth. 9. It is prosperous the man he (he is a prosperous man). 10. He is a firm and manly friend.

OBS.— $\Delta\eta\lambda\iota\lambda$ and $\eta\lambda\eta$ are suffixes, like *al* in English, by which adjectives are formed from nouns.

EXERCISE VII. ρ .

ρ is exactly like *ph* or *f*.

$\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\theta$ - $\rho\rho\omicron\iota\eta\eta$. (<i>kadhe-</i> <i>frinn</i>), breakfast (first meal).	$\mu\acute{o}\rho$ - $\rho\iota\alpha\eta$, great pain. $\upsilon\lambda\lambda$ - $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\tau$, a monster ($\upsilon\lambda\lambda$, great, and $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\tau$), a great ser- pent.
$\lambda\omicron\eta\varsigma$ - $\rho\omicron\rho\tau$, a camp ($\lambda\omicron\eta\varsigma$, a ship, hence a tent, because re- sembling a ship in form, and $\rho\omicron\rho\tau$).	

$\delta\eta\eta$, in it, therein.	$\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\tau$, a reptile.
$\delta\eta\eta$ $\eta\eta$, there, in that.	$\rho\iota\alpha\eta$ pain.
$\delta\eta\eta$ $\eta\theta$, here, in this.	$\rho\omicron\rho\tau$, a fort.
$\delta\eta\eta$ $\eta\upsilon\theta$, there, yonder.	$\rho\rho\omicron\iota\eta\eta$, a dinner, a meal.
$\kappa\alpha\omicron\iota\eta$, gentle.	$\eta\acute{\epsilon}\eta\eta$, a supper.
$\lambda\omicron\eta\varsigma$, a ship.	$\upsilon\lambda\lambda$, great.
$\mu\acute{o}\rho$, great.	
$\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\eta\theta\epsilon$, a child.	

1. $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\tau$ $\delta\varsigma\upsilon\rho$ $\upsilon\lambda\lambda$ - $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\tau$. 2. $\upsilon\lambda\lambda$ - $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\tau$
 $\theta\upsilon\beta$. 3. $\beta\acute{\iota}$ $\mu\acute{o}\rho$ - $\rho\iota\alpha\eta$ $\omicron\eta\eta$. 4. $\rho\iota\alpha\eta$ $\delta\varsigma\upsilon\rho$
 $\mu\acute{o}\rho$ - $\rho\iota\alpha\eta$. 5. $\rho\omicron\rho\tau$ $\delta\varsigma\upsilon\rho$ $\lambda\omicron\eta\varsigma$ - $\rho\omicron\rho\tau$. 6. $\beta\acute{\iota}$

1. $\lambda \eta \varsigma$ - $\rho \omicron \tau$ $\Delta \varsigma \alpha \iota \beta$ $\Delta \eta \eta$. 7. $\rho \rho \omicron \iota \eta \eta$ $\Delta \varsigma \upsilon \rho$ $\kappa \epsilon \upsilon \theta$ - $\rho \rho \omicron \iota \eta \eta$. 8. $\rho \rho \omicron \iota \eta \eta$ $\Delta \varsigma \upsilon \rho$ $\rho \acute{\epsilon} \eta \epsilon$. 9. $\kappa \upsilon \rho$ $\kappa \epsilon \upsilon \theta$ - $\rho \rho \omicron \iota \eta \eta$ $\Delta \eta \eta$ $\rho \omicron$. 10. $\kappa \alpha \omicron \iota \eta$ - $\rho \acute{\alpha} \iota \rho \omicron \epsilon$.

1. A reptile and a monster. 2. A black monster. 3. Great pain was on me. 4. Pain, and a great pain. 5. A fort and a camp. 6. A camp was to you there (you had, &c.) 7. Dinner and breakfast. 8. Dinner and supper. 9. Put breakfast here. 10. A gentle child.

EXERCISE VIII. ς .

ς sounds exactly like *h*.

ς is never aspirated *before* β , κ , \omicron , ς , μ , ρ , τ .

ς aspirate never appears at the end of any word, or in the middle of any word except compounds.

$\Delta \rho \theta$ - $\rho \omicron \iota \lambda$, a high school, a college.

$\mu \omicron \rho$ - $\rho \epsilon \omicron \lambda$, a main-sail.

$\Delta \eta \iota \omicron \rho$, up.

$\Delta \eta \upsilon \Delta \rho$, down.

$\rho \acute{\alpha} \varsigma$, leave.

$\rho \alpha \eta$, stay.

$\omicron \rho \mu$, on me.

$\rho \omicron \iota \lambda$, a school.

$\rho \acute{\iota} \omicron \rho$ (*heeos*), below.

$\rho \acute{\iota} \upsilon \Delta \rho$ (*hooas*), above.

$\tau \rho \omicron \mu$ - $\rho \acute{\iota} \upsilon \Delta \eta$, a deep sleep.

$\rho \epsilon \omicron \lambda$, a sail.

$\rho \acute{\iota} \omicron \rho$, down (see obs.)

$\rho \acute{\iota} \upsilon \Delta \eta$, rest, sleep.

$\rho \acute{\iota} \upsilon \Delta \rho$, up (see obs.)

$\tau \Delta \rho$, come.

$\tau \rho \omicron \mu$, heavy.

1. Ծի ըն իստ. 2. Ծի ըն իօր. 3. Ըստ
 իստ է. 4. Ըստ իօր առ լեռնայ. 5. Ըստ
 առտնայ ձգտ ըն առ ըն իօր. 6. Ըստ
 ձգտ է ձգտ ըն առ ըն իստ է. 7. Ծի ըն
 ձգտ ձգտ-ըն առ. 8. Տըռ ձգտ մօր-թըռ.
 9. Տըռ ձգտ ըն-ըն. 10. Ծի ըն-
 ըն օր.

1. He was above. 2. Ye were below.
 3. Put it up. 4. Put down the book. 5. Come
 down (from above) and stay below here.
 6. Bring it up (from ելն) to me and leave it
 above here. 7. (There) were a school and a
 college there. 8. A sail and a main-sail.
 9. Rest and deep sleep. 10. (There) was a
 deep sleep on me.

OBS.— Motion from above is expressed by առտ, “down”
 (*from above*). Motion from below by ձգտ, “up” (*from
 below*). See Exercise XVIII., *First Book*. A state of rest
above is expressed by իստ, “above;” a similar state below
 is expressed by իօր, “below” (*without motion*), as shown in
 above Exercise. Տըռ and ըն (ը not dotted) are used to
 imply motion up and down (active).

EXERCISE IX. Ը.

Ը also sounds like *h*.

It is faintly sounded *when final*, except when
 the following word begins with a vowel.

αῖται, a father.	judgment, means
βράδαι (brawhir), a brother.	"for ever."
ῥῥῥῥ, a prince.	ῥῥῥ, gray.
ῥο βράδ, for ever: βράδ	μαῖτ, good.
literally signifies	μάδαι, a mother.
"judgment," and	μόρ-ῥῥῥ, great
hence "ῥο βράδ,"	thirst.
i.e. to (the day) of	ῥῥῥ, a stream.
κεῖν, a head.	✕ ῥῥῥ, a sister.
κεῖν-ῥῥῥ, a headland.	ῥῥῥ, thirst.
ῥῥῥ, Ireland.	ῥῥῥ, sick.
ῥῥῥ, without	

1. Αῖται μαῖτ. 2. ῥῥῥ αῖται νο μάδαι.
 3. Σῥῥ ῥῥῥ βράδαι. 4. ῥῥ ῥῥ βράδαι ῥῥῥ.
 5. ῥῥ ῥῥῥ μάδαι ῥῥῥ. 6. ῥῥ μόρ-ῥῥῥ
 ῥῥῥ. 7. ῥῥ ῥῥῥ ῥῥῥ ῥῥ. 8. ῥῥ κεῖν-ῥῥῥ
 ῥῥῥ. 9. ῥῥῥ ῥο βράδ. 10. 1ῥ ῥῥῥ ῥῥῥ-
 ῥῥῥ ῥ.

1. A good father. 2. Without father or
 mother. 3. Sister and brother. 4. The brother
 was gray. 5. Your mother is sick. 6. A
 great thirst is on me (I am very thirsty).
 7. (There) is a stream here. 8. There was a
 headland there. 9. Ireland for ever. 10. He
 is a prosperous prince.

OBS.—βράδαι and ῥῥῥ may be used for brother and
 sister in *religion* or as members of the same society. (See
 Exercise XI.) In Munster βράδαι and ῥῥῥ are often
 used to signify cousins.

There is here an example of an exception to Rule regard-

ing aspiration of initial letter of second portion of a compound word. If the first part of the compound ends in *ο*, *τ*, *ρ*, *λ*, *η*, the second part is not aspirated if its initial letter be *ο* or *τ*, as in the word “*ceann-típe*” in above Exercise.

EXERCISE X.

This Exercise contains examples of aspirated letters nearly silent in the body of words. In some words *ο* and *ξ* are inserted merely to keep apart, without violating euphony, vowels belonging to different syllables; otherwise such vowels would run into one syllable to avoid the hiatus that would result from their standing together uncombined. This insertion of adventitious letters is frequently used in the inflections of words.

ἀριζῆτε, special.	ceannuíōe, a merchant.
βαοξάλ, danger.	κριδῶδιε, a labourer.
βυδῶδιτ, trouble.	κρόῶδ, valiant.
βuíōeác, thankful.	ξleoῶác, noisy, quar-
βuíōeácαρ, thanks, gratitude.	relsome.

mé, I, me. οίot, off thee (*Idiom*, to thee).

1. βuíōeácαρ leoτ. 2. τά mé βuíōeác
- οίot.¹ 3. ὅι βυδῶδιτ oηm. 4. ὅι ré ξleo-
- ῶác. 5. ιρ κρόῶδ aη leoó é. 6. τά βαοξάλ
- aηη po. 7. ιρ μαίτ aη κριδῶδιε é. 8. βαοξάλ
- αξυρ βυδῶδιτ. 9. βuíōeácαρ ἀριζῆτε leoτ.
10. Ceannuíōe αξυρ κριδῶδιε.

¹ *ο* in *οam*, *οuit*, *οίot*, &c., is generally aspirated when the preceding word ends in a vowel or aspirated consonant. See page 37.

1. Thanks with you. 2. I am thankful to you. 3. Trouble was on me. 4. He was quarrelsome. 5. He is a valiant warrior. 6. (There) is danger here. 7. He is a good labourer. 8. Danger and trouble. 9. Special thanks with you. 10. A merchant and a husbandman.

EXERCISE XI.

This Exercise contains a few more difficult words in which two aspirate letters come together.

x ՇՏԻ-ԲՃՐՐ (*cah-vaar*), a helmet (ՇՏԻ, a battle, ԲՃՐՐ, top or head).

ՇԼՕՕ-ԲՍԱԻԼԵ, printed (ՇԼՕՕ, type, and ԲՍԱԻԼ, strike).

ՊԵՏՐԻՃԻՐ (*dhrawhir*), a brother (ՊԵՏՐԻՐ, real, and ԲՐԻՃԻՐ, a brother), a real brother, as distinguished from a brother in religion or society.

ՊԵՏՐԻՐՈՒՐ (*dherehyure*), a sister, a real sister.

ԼԵՏԻ-ՄԱՐԻՆ, half dead (ԼԵՏԻ and ՄԱՐԻՆ).

ԼՈՅԷԸ (*lov-ha*), rotten.

ԼՍԸՄԱՐ, precious.

ԼՍԻՆ-ՇՐԻԿ, a herb garden (ԼՍԻՆ and ՇՐԻԿ).

ՆՏՈՄԷԸ, holy.

ՆԵՄԷՐԻՆԵՏԸ (*nye-harvagh*), unprofitable (ՆԵՄ, *un*, and ԵՐԻՆԵՏԸ).

ՐՏԻՐԻՐ (*sy-vir*), rich, fertile.

ՍԲԱԼԼ-ՇՐԻԿ, an orchard, i.e., an apple garden (ՍԲԱԼԼ and ՇՐԻԿ).

ბარი, top.	ლუბტა, looped, bent.
ბუაილ, strike.	ლუიბ, a herb, a plant.
ცატ, a battle.	მარბ, dead.
ცოფ, type, a nail. X	ნეამ(un, in), not(nega-
თეანბ, real.	tive particle).
თუინე, a man, a person.	ტაიბეაც, profitable.
ჯორტ a garden, a field.	უბაილ, an apple.
ლეატ half.	

1. ბი რე ლუბტა. 2. ბი რე ლობტა. 3. ბი რე
 ლეატმარბ. 4. თუინე ნეამტა. 5. ლეაბარ
 ლუაილმარ. 6. ლეაბარ ცოფბუაილტე. 7. უბაილ
 მაიე აჯურ უბაილ-ჯორტ რაიობი. 8. უბაილ-
 ჯორტ აჯურ ლუიბ-ჯორტ ნეამ-ტაიბეაც. 9. ბი
 ცატ-ბარი დი ან ლაოც. 10. თეაიბიური აჯურ
 თეაიბიარატაი.

1 It was looped. 2. It was rotten. 3. She
 was half dead. 4. A holy man. 5. A precious
 book. 6. A printed book. 7. A good apple
 and a rich orchard. 8. An orchard and an
 unprofitable herb garden. 9. (There) was a
 helmet on the warrior. 10. A (real) sister
 and brother.

OBS.—A few other compounds are here shown. The
 learner will, with little difficulty, be able to pronounce them
 by attending to the foregoing Rules and Exercises on aspi-
 rates final and initial. The aspirate letters, though in some
 cases quiescent, or nearly so, are retained in spelling, since,
 if rejected, the etymology of the word would be lost, and the
 orthography unsettled and without rule.

EXERCISE XII.

THE NUMERALS UP TO TEN.

Cardinal.

ἄν, one.
 δύο, δύο, two.
 τρία, three.
 τετταρί, τεττρε, four.
 κύρις, five.
 ἕξ, six.
 ἑπτὰ, seven.
 οὐκ, eight.
 ἑνὰ, nine.
 δεκά, ten.
 βῆ, cows (*plu.* of βό).
 ἑνὴ, a woman.
 βό, a cow.
 βρόχι, a shoe.
 βρόχια, shoes.
 ποῦς, a foot.

Ordinal.

πρῶτος, ἄντιστος, first.
 δεύτερος, second.
 τρίτος, third.
 τετταρτὸς, fourth.
 κύριος, fifth.
 ἕκτος, sixth.
 ἑπταστός, seventh.
 οὐκτός, eighth.
 ἑνὰστός, ninth.
 δεκάτος, tenth.
 ἡμέρα, a day.
 γυναῖκες (*plu.* of ἑνὴ).
 βρόχι, a spade (*dat.*)
 βρόχι, a spade.
 ὅτι, that.

1. ἄν ἡμέρα. 2. Σὺν ἐστὶν δύο. 3. ἄν δύο βρόχια.
 4. Τρία βρόχια. 5. Τετταρί ἄντιστος κύρις. 6.
 Τεττρε γυναῖκες. 7. ἑνὰ κύρις βῆ. 8. ἄν πρῶτος
 βρόχι. 9. ἄν δεύτερος ποῦς. 10. ἄν τρίτος ἡμέρα.

1. One day. 2. That is (the) two. 3. The
 two spades. 4. Three shoes. 5. Four and
 five. 6. Four women. 7. The five cows.
 8. The first book. 9. The second foot. 10.
 The third day.

OBS.—ὅ and τετάρ are used without a noun.

ὅά and τετάρ precede and qualify nouns.

ὅά requires the article and noun in the *singular* number, if masc. *nominative*, if fem. *dative*, as in example 3; but the adjective which qualifies it is plural. The other numbers given above take the plural, except, of course, ἄν.

When cardinal numbers are used *without* a noun they require the article to be expressed *except in counting*.

All ordinal numbers require the article.

The c in τετάρ, first, is aspirated.

The ο in ὅά, two, is often aspirated, chiefly when the preceding word ends in a vowel or aspirated consonant, or when ὅά is the first word of a sentence.

EXERCISE XIII.

THE NUMERALS FROM ELEVEN TO TWENTY.

ἄν-οευς, eleven. ἄνῃἄ-οευς, eleventh.

ὁό-οευς or ὁά-οευς, ὁάμ-οευς, twelfth.

twelve. τρεάρ-οευς, thirteenth.

τρί-οευς, thirteen. τετάρῃἄ-οευς, four-

τετάρ-οευς, or tenth.

τετάρ-οευς, four- cúγεἄ-οευς, fifteenth.

teen. ρερεἄ-οευς, sixteenth.

cúγε-οευς, fifteen. ρεἄ-οευς, seven-

ρέ-οευς, sixteen. tenth.

ρεἄ-οευς, seven- οὐτῃἄ-οευς, eight-

teen. eenth.

οὐτ-οευς, eighteen. νᾶνῃἄ-οευς, nine-

νᾶν-οευς, nineteen. tenth.

ρῖε, twenty. ρῖεἄ, twentieth.

ἄλ, a brood. eun, a bird. mi, a month.

1. Δον λά θευς. 2. Ὅά λά θευς. 3. Δν
 ceατaη-θευς. 4. Δν cúγεαὐ mí θευς. 5.
 ϖíce cor. 6. Δν ϖíceαὐ ϖεαρ. 7. Δν ὁά eun
 αςυρ αν τρεαρ άλ. 8. Δν cúγεαὐ λά θευς
 αςυρ αν ϖíceαὐ mí. 9. Θεíc mnά αςυρ ϖíce
 ϖεαρ. 10. Δν ϖíce ϖεαρ.

1. Eleven days. 2. Twelve days. 3. (The)
 fourteen. 4. The fifteenth month. 5. Twenty
 feet. 6. The twentieth man. 7. The two
 birds and the third brood. 8. The fifteenth
 day and the twentieth month. 9 Ten women
 and twenty men. 10. The twenty men.

OBS.—Θευς (for θεíc) is equivalent to the English “teen”
 (from ten). When a number greater than ten, composed of
 a simple numeral and θευς is expressed, the noun is placed
 between the number and θευς as above.

ϖíce, and all the multiples of θεíc, take the noun in the
 singular number.

EXERCISE XIV.

The following sentences contain only words
 previously used, and will form a simple and
 useful Exercise on the mutable letters and their
 sounds, as shown in the foregoing Exercises.
 A translation is unnecessary. All the words
 used are given at the end of the book.

αὐτ, but.

μά, if.

αςατ, at thee.

ϖραρiάν, a purse.

αὐο, they, them.

A

1. Եւ զն զամ զայր զն բաժ յսաժ.
2. Եւ զն մաժաժ յսաժ, զայր զն լսւ լիւ.
3. Եւ զն զա eun buiժe զայր զն բաժ զս.
4. Եւ լաժ զայր բիւ զայր բիւ.
5. Ըն լիւրբիւր զամ զայր բիւր զս.
6. Ըն զայր մար, զամ զայր տար.
7. Եւ զայր-բիւր մար-բիւր զայր մար-բիւր զայր.
8. Եւ զայր զայր զայր զայր, զայր լաժ buiժe.
9. Ըն buiժe զայր լաժ, զայր զայր զայր զայր.
10. Եւ բիւ buiժe զայր.

B

1. Ըն զն մաժաժ զայր.
2. Եւ զն լաժ զայր, զայր զն զայր զայր.
3. Ըն զն լաժ զայր զայր զայր զայր.
4. Եւ զն զայր, զայր զն զայր զայր.
5. Եւ զն զայր զայր զայր.
6. Եւ զն զայր զայր, զայր զն զայր զայր.
7. Եւ զն զայր զայր, զայր զն զայր զայր.
8. Ըն զն զայր զայր, զայր զն զայր զայր.
9. Ըն զն զայր զայր զայր զայր, զայր զն զայր զայր.
10. Եւ զն զայր զայր զայր զայր.

9. Τά παύσαις ζευρ μαιτ̃ αζαιnn.
 10. Βί cρoίoε cρoύoα αζυρ αζ̃αιõ ρεαρ̃ιαι̃αι̃
 αζ̃ αν̃ λoοc̃.

E

1. Αc̃ται̃ αζυρ μάc̃ται̃, ρεαρ̃ιβ̃ρίũρ αζυρ
 ρεαρ̃ιβ̃μάc̃ται̃.
 2. Ρεαρ̃ιβ̃μάc̃ται̃ αζυρ β̃ιμάc̃ται̃, ρεαρ̃ιβ̃ρίũρ
 αζυρ ρίũρ.
 3. Cευo-ρ̃ρoιnñ αζυρ ρ̃ρoιnñ αζυρ ρέ̃ιρe.
 4. Βί αν̃ τ̃αλ̃αι̃ μαιτ̃ αζυρ βί αν̃ cρ̃ια̃õαι̃ρ̃e
 ρ̃euñιαι̃.
 5. Βί αν̃ ρεα̃ζ̃-ρί̃ζ̃ ρ̃eαν̃ αζυρ βί αν̃ ρ̃λ̃αιτ̃
 cρoύoα.
 6. Τά oον̃ λoο̃ ρ̃eυ̃ζ̃ αζυρ ρ̃ίc̃e ρ̃ιυτ̃ αζυρ
 c̃eanñ-τί̃ρe anñρ̃iñ.
 7. Τά ρ̃ίoρ̃-c̃αι̃α ρ̃eαρ̃ι̃μαc̃ αζυρ ρ̃ίoρ̃-β̃uαν̃
 αζ̃am̃.
 8. Τ̃ρ̃euñ-ρ̃eαρ̃ αζυρ ρ̃aoρ̃-õũine.
 9. Μά τ̃ά τ̃ίρ̃-ζ̃ι̃άõ αζ̃ac̃, ρ̃ó̃ζ̃lũim̃ ζ̃aeõĩl̃ze.
 10. 'Ẽιρ̃e ζõ β̃ιμάc̃.

SECTION II.

Euphony is the basis on which the affected sounds of the mutable consonants rest. In order to prevent the confusion which would arise from letters being changed in sound according to the ideas of euphony prevailing in different districts, and even among different

individuals, it is clear that the changes of these letters, and the positions in which they suffer change, must be regulated by some system. In showing the secondary sounds of these letters in the preceding exercises, we merely used the aspirated letters in words to which they essentially belong, and where they may be said in some sense to fill the place of additional letters like *v*, *w*, &c. We now come to treat of them in cases where the initial letter, which in one instance has its natural sound, in another instance changes that sound into a kindred one (as *b* into *v*), when influenced by certain parts of speech expressed or understood before it. The system which Irish grammarians have laid down for the regulation of these changes is contained in the following rules, which, although belonging to Grammar proper, are here given in order that the learner may fully understand this subject.

In the succeeding Exercises some inflected forms of nouns and verbs will be met with, but we shall not here enter upon declension or conjugation. All such forms will be explained as they occur ; but to enter fully into the rules regarding them would, at this stage, be premature. The rules regarding gender are also held over, but the gender of each word is shown in the vocabulary at the end of the book.

RULES FOR ASPIRATION.

RULE I.

THE Article *an*, *the*, causes aspiration of the initial consonant (if aspirable) of *feminine* nouns in the nominative and accusative cases; as *bean*, a woman, *an bean*, the woman.

EXERCISE I.

Examples of Feminine Nouns as influenced by the Article.

<i>an bean</i> , the woman.	<i>an fúinneog</i> , the win-
<i>an báiṁ-feir</i> , the wed- ⁹	dow.
ding.	<i>an ḡaoṫ</i> , the wind.
<i>an beaṫa</i> , the life.	<i>an máiṁin</i> , the morning.
<i>an bliadṫin</i> , the year.	<i>an máiḡṫean</i> , the
<i>an bó</i> , the cow.	maiden.
<i>an éaṫair</i> , the city.	<i>an máṫair</i> , the mother.
<i>an éloṫ</i> , the stone.	<i>an mṁn</i> , the meal.
<i>an éolann</i> , the body.	<i>an póg</i> , the kiss.
<i>an fṫairḡe</i> , the sea.	<i>an pṫoinn</i> , the dinner.

EXERCISE II.

<i>aoṫa</i> , aged.	<i>ḡlac</i> , take, receive.
<i>cait</i> , eat, spend.	<i>láirṫ</i> , strong.
<i>veairḡ</i> , red.	<i>mín</i> , fine.

1. *Tá an bean aoṫa.* 2. *Ir maṫ an bliadṫin í ro.* 3. *Tá an bó veairḡ.* 4. *Úi an*

ἐὰν μοί. 5. τὰ ἀνέλοε λυαέμαι. 6. τὰ
 ἀνέριζε λάοι. 7. τὰ ἀνέροε γαί. 8. τὰ ἀνέρι μιν.
 9. τὰ ἀνέρι μιν βρεά. 10. Καί ἀνέρι.

1. The woman is aged. 2. This is a good year. 3. The cow is red. 4. The city was large. 5. The stone is precious. 6. The sea is strong. 7. The wind is rough. 8. The meal is fine. 9. The morning is fine. 10. Eat the dinner.

OBS.—Feminine nouns beginning with *ο* or *τ* are not influenced by the article, as ἀνέρι *the fire*, the sound of *η* in ἀνέρι being sufficiently euphonious with these letters. Beginning with *ρ*, they are not aspirated, but suffer a change which will be explained when treating of Eclipsis.

The learner will remember that *ρ* before *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *μ*, *π*, *τ*, cannot be aspirated, as ἀνέρι, *the scythe*.

RULE II.

The article causes aspiration of the initial consonant (if aspirable) of *masculine* nouns in the genitive case singular; ἀνέρι, the town, ἀνέρι, of the town.

βέρι, a bard.

βέρι, a cowboy.

εβέρι, a horse.

εβέ, a battle.

εβέ, a table.

ρεβέ, a man.

ρεβέ, wine.

ρεβέ, a word.

μανέ, a monk.

ποβέ, a people

EXERCISE III.

*Examples of genitive case of Masculine Nouns
as influenced by the Article.*

an b̄aile, of the town.	an f̄iona, of the wine.
an b̄aipo, of the bard.	an f̄ip, of the man.
an buac̄alla, of the cowboy.	an f̄ocail, of the word.
an c̄apail, of the horse.	an ḡnó, of the work.
an c̄at̄a, of the battle.	an ḡd̄uioe, of the thief.
an c̄ipoe, of the chest.	an m̄ála, of the bag.
an c̄l̄aip, of the table.	an m̄an̄aiḡ of the monk.
	an p̄obail, of the people.

EXERCISE IV.

cleap̄, craft. X	mac, a son.
oip̄n, a fist.	óip̄, gold.
ḡlap̄, a lock.	ip̄aio, a street.
l̄an, the full.	teac̄, a house.
loḡ, a hollow.	

1. Sp̄aio an b̄aile. 2. Mac an b̄aipo.
3. Oip̄n an buac̄alla. 4. Loḡ an c̄at̄a.
5. ḡlap̄ an c̄ipoe. 6. Cop̄ an f̄ip. 7. Cleap̄
an ḡd̄uioe. 8. L̄an an m̄ála. 9. Teac̄ an
m̄an̄aiḡ. 10. 'Op̄ an p̄obail.

1. (The) street of the town. 2. (The) Son
of the bard. 3. (The) Fist of the cowboy.

4. (The) Hollow of the battle. 5. (The) Lock of the chest. 6. (The) Foot of the man. 7. (The) Craft of the thief. 8. (The) Full of the bag. 9. (The) House of the monk. 10. (The) Gold of the people.

OBS.—Nouns beginning with *o*, *τ*, or *ρ*, are exceptions. (See observations on Rule I.)

RULE III.

COMPOUND WORDS.

In compound words, no matter from what parts of speech they are formed, the initial letter of the second part is aspirated, if it be of the aspirable class. Some examples have been already shown in preceding Exercises.*

EXERCISE V.

Examples of Compound Words.

- κλοῦ-τεᾶς, a bell-house.
 οὐεῖ-ῶνις, a good-man.
 ῥαοῦ-κύ, a wolf (*wild-dog*).
 ῥιοῦ-βυαν, steadfast.
 ῥιοῦ-ῶιλῖς, sincere.
 ῥαοῖς-ῥεοῖλ, veal (*calf-flesh*).
 ῥεαν-ῥεαν, an old woman.

* See Obs. at en l of this Exercise.

ἀρσ-μῖς, a monarch, a high-king.

βαιν-μῖος, ¹ a queen (i.e., *a woman-king*).

βαιν-τις, a lady (i.e., *a woman-lord*).

βυαν-ραοζαλας, long-lived.

βυαν-ρερμας, persevering (*lasting-firm*)

EXERCISE VI.

ἀρσ, ancient.

Ἐιρεαν, of Ireland (genitive of Ἐιρε).

υαρ, noble.

1. Ἀν μῖς ἀρσ αν βαιν-μῖος. 2. Ἀρσ-μῖς ἀρσ βαιν-τις.
3. βαιν-μῖος Ἐιρεαν. 4. Ἀν ραοζ-αυ ἀρσ αν ρερ-μας.
5. Ρερ-μας αν ραοζ-αυ. 6. Τις-μας βυαν-ρερμας.
7. Βι αν ρλας βυαν-ραοζαλας.
8. Ρερ-μας ἀρσ. 9. Τα αν βαιν-τις υαρ.
10. Τα αν ρερ-μας αν ραοζαλας.

-
1. The king and the queen. 2. A monarch and a lady. 3. Queen of Ireland. 4. The wolf and the hare. 5. A holy good man. 6. Persevering patriotism. 7. The prince was long-lived. 8. An ancient bell-house. 9. The lady is noble. 10. The good man is rich.

OBS.—When the first part of a compound ends in *ο*, *τ*, *ρ*, *λ*, or *ν*, and the second begins with *ο* or *τ*, the latter is not aspirated. This Rule is entirely based on Euphony. Practice is the best guide to show when the aspirate is required to make the two words unite smoothly.

¹ βαν is a feminine prefix. It is spelled βαιν when the following vowel is slender.

EXERCISE VII.

Where the latter part of a compound word is in the genitive case no aspiration takes place. Several instances occurred in the *First Book*, and an Exercise is now given on words of this kind.

ΔΙΛΛ, a cliff.

ΔΨΟ, high, loud.

CEOL, music.

COΓΔΘ, war.

ΘΟΟΝ, brown.

ΓΝΟΡ, knowledge.

λ ΓΔΙΛ, vapour.

ΓΛΙC, wise.

ΙΔΡΙΔΗ, iron.

ΜΥΡ, sea.

ΤΕΜΕ, fire.

ΥΨΕ, water.

ΚΥ-ΜΑΡΙΔ (dog of the sea), a sea-dog.

ΨΕΑΡΙ-CEOL (man of music), a musician.

ΨΕΑΡΙ-ΨΕΑΡΔ (man of knowledge), a seer, wizard.

ΛΑΟΓ-ΜΑΡΙΔ (calf of the sea), a seal.

ΛΟΓ-COΓΔΘ, a ship of war.

ΛΟΓ-ΓΔΙΛΕ (boat of vapour), a steamboat.

ΟΒΔΙΥ-ΤΕΜΕ (work of fire), a fire-work.

ΒΟΤΔΡΙ-ΙΔΡΙΔΗ (road of iron), a railroad.

ΜΑC-ΔΙΛΛΑ (son of the cliff), an echo.

ΟΒΔΙΥ-ΥΨΕ (work of water), a water-work.

1. ΤΑ ΔΝ ΒΟΤΔΡΙ-ΙΔΡΙΔΗ ΔΝΝ ΡΟ ΔΝΟΙΥ. 2. ΒΙ ΔΝ ΛΟΓ-ΓΔΙΛΕ ΛΑΝ. 3. ΤΑ ΔΝ ΛΟΓ-COΓΔΘ ΡΟΛΛΑΜ. 4. ΒΙ ΔΝ ΨΕΑΡΙ-ΨΕΑΡΔ ΓΛΙC. 5. ΔΝ ΨΕΑΡΙ-CEOL ΔΨΥΡ ΔΝ ΨΕΑΡΙ-ΨΕΑΡΔ. 6. ΟΒΔΙΥ-ΤΕΜΕ ΔΨΥΡ ΟΨ ΔΙΥ-ΥΨΕ. 7. ΒΙ ΔΝ ΛΑΟΓ-ΜΑΡΙΔ ΘΟΟΝ. 8. Δ, ΛΟΓ-COΓΔΘ ΔΨΥΡ ΔΝ ΛΟΓ-ΓΔΙΛΕ. 9. ΒΙ ΔΝ ΜΑC-ΔΙΛΛΑ ΔΨΟ. 10. ΚΥ-ΜΑΡΙΔ ΘΟΥ.

1. The railroad is here now. 2. The steamboat was full. 3. The man-of-war is empty. 4. The seer was wise. 5. The musician and the seer. 6. A fire-work and a water-work. 7. The seal was brown. 8. The man-of-war and the steamboat. 9. The echo was loud (high). 10. A black sea-dog.

RULE IV.

PROPER NAMES.

When the latter of two nouns is a proper name in the genitive case it suffers aspiration, if the article be not expressed.

EXERCISE VIII.

αιμιρ, time.	Μιχλ, of Michael.
ἀρχιεπισκοπος, an arch- bishop.	μυνητι, people.
βριγιδο, Brigid.	πατρις, Patrick.
βριγιδοε, of Brigid.	πετρος, Peter.
κατιλιν, Catherine.	πετρος, of Peter.
κορκακ, Cork.	πορτλαινγε, Waterford.
κορκαιγε, of Cork.	ρυλ, an eye.
ινγεαν, a daughter.	τομας, Thomas.
μαριε, Mary.	τομας, of Thomas.
μιχαελ, Michael.	τουαμ, Tuam.
	τουαμα, of Tuam.

Examples.

1. Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος Τυαμμά. 2. Διμήριον Πάτραις. 3. Ἰνῆεσσιν Τομάριον. 4. Ἰεσσαν Μιχαήλ. 5. Μυνητῖον Κορκάϊζε. 6. Ματὶς Μάρια. 7. Τεσσὶς Καττῖλιν. 8. Σὺν τῇ Βρίτζε. 9. Καττῖον Πόρτλῖνζε. 10. Καρὰ τὸν Πέτρον.

1. Archbishop of Tuam. 2. (The) time of Patrick. 3. Thomas's daughter. 4. Michael's wife. 5. (The) people of Cork. 6. Mary's son. 7. Catherine's house. 8. Brigid's eye. 9. (The) City of Waterford. 10. Peter's horse.

EXERCISE IX.

Exception.

Family names following "ο" or "υα" (descendant), and "ματ" (son), though *always* in the genitive case, do not suffer aspiration, but after "νί" (daughter), they do.

OBS.—1. But these names suffer aspiration when "ματ" means literally a "son," and "υα," an actual "grandson," and not a descendant, as a member of a clan.

2. Also these names are aspirated when they follow the genitive case of these prefixes (νί of a descendant, μίτ of a son). The following Exercise shows these peculiarities.

3. These names are aspirated when they follow the genitive case of the prefix μαοί, often used after "ο" in family names, as Ο'μαοίλ ὁγενεσσιν, or Σιολλά after ματ, as ματ Σιολλά Πάτραις. μαοί here signifies a *votary*, and Σιολλά a *disciple*, thus "the descendant of the votary of Brendan," or the "son of the disciple of Patrick."

ʙʀɪᵐᵃᵐ, Brian. ʉóᵐᵐᵃᵐᵐᵐᵐ, of Daniel.
 ʙʀɪᵐᵃᵐ, of Brian. ʉᵃᵐᵐᵐ, Teig, Thaddeus.
 ʉóᵐᵐᵃᵐᵐ, Daniel. ʉᵃᵐᵐᵐ, of Teig.

1. ʉᵐᵃᵐᵃʀ ᵐᵃᵐ ʉᵃᵐᵐᵐ. 2. ʉᵐᵃᵐᵃʀ ᵐᵃᵐ ʉᵃᵐᵐᵐ
 3. ʀᵃᵃᵐᵐᵃᵐᵐᵐ ᵐᵃᵐ ʙʀɪᵐᵃᵐ. 4. ʀᵃᵃᵐᵐᵃᵐᵐᵐ ᵐᵃᵐ ʙʀɪᵐᵃᵐ
 5. ʉóᵐᵐᵃᵐᵐ ᵐᵃᵐ ʉᵐᵐᵐᵃᵐᵐᵐ. 6. ᵐᵃᵐ ʉóᵐᵐᵃᵐᵐᵐ
 ʉᵐᵐᵐᵃᵐᵐᵐ. 7. ʉᵐᵃᵐᵃʀ ᵐᵃᵐ ʉᵐᵐᵐᵃᵐᵐᵐ. 8. ʙᵃᵃᵐ
 ʉᵐᵃᵐᵃʀ ᵐᵃᵐ ʉᵐᵐᵐᵃᵐᵐᵐ. 9. ᵐᵃᵐᵐᵐᵐ ᵐᵃᵐ ʙʀɪᵐᵃᵐ.
 10. 1ᵐᵐᵐᵃᵐ ᵐᵃᵐᵐᵐᵐ ᵐᵃᵐ ʙʀɪᵐᵃᵐ.

1. Thomas, son of Teig (Rule IV. and Obs. 1). 2. Thomas Mac Teig (except.). 3. Patrick, grandson of Brian (Rule IV. and Obs. 1).
 4. Patrick O'Brien (exception). 5. Daniel O'Connell (exception). 6. Son of (Rule IV.) Daniel O'Connell (Obs. 2). 7. Thomas O'Gorman. 8. Wife of (Rule IV.) Thomas O'Gorman.
 9. Mary O'Brien ("ní," see exception). 10. Daughter of (Rule IV.) Mary O'Brien.

OBS.—1. The learner has here some examples of family names. The prefix "O" or ᵐᵃᵐ " signifies—1st, a "*grandson*" (as in Example 3, above); 2nd, a "*descendant*," or member of a family claiming a common ancestor (as in Examples 4 and 5). ᵐᵃᵐ signifies a "*son*," and is also prefixed to the name of an ancestor to form a family name. It follows the same rules as "ᵐᵃᵐ."

2. "ᵐᵃᵐ" and "ᵐᵃᵐ" being the prefixes for names of males, "ní" (contracted for "1ᵐᵐᵐᵃᵐ," a "*daughter*") is used for female names, since it is clear we could not say ᵐᵃᵐᵐᵐᵐ ᵐᵃᵐ ʉᵃʀᵐᵐᵃᵐᵐ (i.e., *son of ʉᵃʀᵐᵐᵃᵐᵐ*) though ~~used~~ ignorantly in English

RULE V.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives beginning with mutable consonants and agreeing with the nouns which they qualify are aspirated in the following instances :

1st, In the nominative and accusative singular *feminine*.

2nd, In the genitive singular *masculine*.

3rd, In the vocative singular of both genders, and in the dative.

EXERCISE X.

Examples of First Instance.

ձիւ չեձ, a white cliff.	բոննեօջ քօրչաւտե,
բօ ին, a white cow.	an open window.
երօջ քօրքոնց, a wide shoe.	լեւմ մօր, a great leap.
քօր քօթ, a long foot.	մաւօրն իրեձջ, a fine morning.
քալե իւարց, a red vein.	քչիւն չքսր, a sharp knife.
քալքարն, a rugged oak.	
քալքօջ չլար, a green brier.	քիր քսւնմար, a prosperous country.
քօւլ մաւտ, good meat.	

EXERCISE XI.

1. Ան քօւլ մաւտ. 2. Ան քօր քօթ մօր.
3. Ան երօջ քօրքոնց. 4. Ան քալքարն.

5. Δν' ρῆιαν ἕευρ. 6. Δν βό ουβ. 7. 1ρ
 μαϊοιν ἀλυνν βρεάξ ι. 8. Τιρ ραιὺβιρ
 ρευνμαρ. 9. Διλλ ἕεαλ μόρ. 10. Τά ρuin
 νεοῖ ρορῆαιτε δnn. ^{1,2}

1. The good meat. 2. The long big foot.
 3. The wide shoe. 4. The rough oak. 5. The
 sharp knife. 6. The black cow. 7. It is a
 beautiful fine morning. 8. A rich prosperous
 country. 9. A great white cliff. 10. (There)
 is an open window there.

OBS.—Ο and τ are excepted if the noun ends in n, and
 sometimes before a broad vowel.

The adjective is seldom aspirated in the plural.

For the sake of Euphony the “ο” in “οαμ,” “ουιτ,” and
 other prepositional pronouns, is generally aspirated whenever
 the preceding word ends in a vowel or an aspirated conson-
 ant.—See note, page 17.

EXERCISE XII.

βάν, white.	κατ, a cat.
beo,	ceol, music.
βί, (<i>gen.</i>) } living.	ρuαρ, cold.
βρεαc, speckled.	μόρ, large.

Examples of Second Instance.

βαίτε μόρ, of a large town.

καίτ βρuc, of a speckled cat.

καραιλλ βάν, of a white horse.

ceol βinn, of harmonious music.

ουίτε μόρ, of a large leaf.

¹ See Rule I., and Obs. on ο and τ, and ρ before mutes,
 page 28.

ouine òona, of an unfortunate man.
 ouine òona, of a fortunate man.
 ráinne buíoe, of a yellow ring.
 ríona òeipz, of red wine.
 rir bí, of a living man.
 rir móir, of a big man.
 rcolairne clirte, of an expert scholar.
 tígeairna cíoòá, of a valiant chieftain.
 tobair fudair, of a cold well.
 uirge mílir, of sweet water.

EXERCISE XIII.

blar, taste.	eolar, knowledge.
ceann, a head.	rráio, a street.
cluar, an ear.	rruan, a bridle.

1. Srráio an báile móir. 2. Cluar capail
 báin. 3. Leab an rir móir. 4. Eolar an
 rcolairne clirte. 5. Fudaim an ceoil binn.
 6. Blar uirge mílir. 7. Ceann an ouine
 móir. 8. Uirge tobair fudair. 9. 'Ao an
 ouine òona. 10. Sóz an ouine òona.

1. (The) street of the large town. 2. (The)
 ear of a white horse. 3. (The) child of the
 big man. 4. (The) knowledge of the expert
 scholar. 5. (The) sound of the harmonious
 music. 6. (The) taste of sweet water. 7. (The)
 head of the big man. 8. Water of a cold well.
 9. (The) luck of the unfortunate man. 10. (The)
 pleasure of the fortunate man.

Exercises on the *third* instance of this Rule, nouns and adjectives aspirated in the *dative*, are held over till we come to treat of the influence of prepositions (Rule XII., page 51), which are always used with that case. Exercises on nouns and adjectives aspirated in the *vocative* are held over till we treat of the sign of that case under interjections (Rule XIII., page 53).

NOTE.—The nominative plural masculine of adjectives is often aspirated when the preceding noun ends in a consonant.

Examples.

ῥῆρ ἰόρῃ, big men.

ῥοσαῖλ ἑσώρῃ, gentle words.

ἰεῖνῃ ῥῆλῃ, healthy children.

ὑπῆλῃ ῥῑορῃ, dry floors.

RULE VI.

The following numeral adjectives cause aspiration, viz. :—The cardinal numbers ἄς (one), and ὅς (two), and their compounds, and the ordinal numbers ἑυρ, τρεῖς.

EXERCISE XIV.

1. Ἀν ἑυρ ῥεῖρ. 2. Ὅς ῥάινε. 3. Ἀς ῥάινε ρεῖρ. 4. Ἀν ἑυρ ῥῆλῃ. 5. Ὅς ῥεῖρ ρεῖρ. 6. Ἀς ἑυρ ῥῆλῃ. 7. Ἀν τρεῖς ῥῆλῃ. 8. Ὅς ῥεῖρ ῥῆλῃ ρεῖρ ῥῆλῃ.

9. Δον ἰμάς τοῦτος. 10. Δὸν αἶμα ἵερὸν ἀγῶν
 ἂν τρεῖς ἔσονται.

1. The first man. 2. Two rings. 3. Eleven children. 4. The first year. 5. Twelve men. 6. Eleven horses. 7. The thirteenth month. 8. Two men and ten women. 9. Eleven sons. 10. The first man and the third woman.

The learner will refer to Exercise XII. (Section I.), on the numbers. Δον does not aspirate before ο or τ. (See Obs. on Rule I.).

RULE VII.

PRONOUNS.

The possessive pronouns, μο (my), το (thy), α (his), cause aspiration of the initial consonants (if aspirable) of the nouns before which they are placed.

EXERCISE XV.

Examples.

α ἑνὶ ἀδελφῷ, his brother.	α μῦνοντι, his people.
μο αἵματι, my pulse.	το παῖδι, thy child.
α ὀφθαλμῷ, his fist.	το ῥῖνῳ, thy nose.
α ἔδαμον, his field.	μο γλῶσσαν, my tongue.
α ἡμαί, his blood.	μο πατρίδι, my country.
το μήτηρι, thy mother.	

EXERCISE XVI.

When *mo* and *vo* are followed by a vowel the *o* is omitted, and an apostrophe inserted to mark its absence, also before the letter *ρ*. as *m' αἵταιρ*, my father; *m' αἷν*, my blood.

οὔντα, shut.

ὄζ, young.

ιονῆμιν, dear.

ῥῆλᾰν, well, healthy.

1. *Mo βῆαἵταιρ ιονῆμιν*. 2. *Τά m' αἵταιρ ῥῆλᾰν*. 3. *Βί m' αἷν ῥεαρῆζ*. 4. *Τά α ὀρη οὔντα*. 5. *Οο ῥάιρσε ὄζ*. 6. *Βί α ῆμινταιρ ῥαιὸβῆρ*. 7. *Mo ἑῖρ αῖταιρ mo ῆμινταιρ*. 8. *Α αἵταιρ αῖταιρ α ῆαἵταιρ*. 9. *Βί mo ῥάιρσε αῖταιρ αἵταιρ βί vo βῆαἵταιρ αμῆιζ*. 10. *Mo αἷρσε αῖταιρ mo ῆαἵταιρ*.

1. My dear brother. 2. My father is well. 3. My blood was red. 4. His fist is shut. 5. Thy young child. 6. His people were rich. 7. My country and my people. 8. His father and his mother. 9. My child was in, but your brother was outside. 10. My pulse and my love.

Α (her) causes no change, except before vowels, as will be shown in Rules of Eclipsis. *Α* (their), *αρ* (our), and *βυρ* (your), will also be treated of under Eclipsis.

For aspiration with relative pronoun, see Rule X., page 46.

RULE VIII.

VERBS.

Verbs beginning with a mutable consonant are aspirated in the infinitive mood by the particles *vo* or *Δ*.

EXERCISE XVII.

Examples.

<i>vo</i> or <i>Δ</i> , <i>βυαλαὸ</i> , to strike.	<i>vo</i> or <i>Δ</i> , <i>ξυίῳ</i> , to pray.
<i>vo</i> or <i>Δ</i> , <i>κοῖγ</i> , to check.	<i>vo</i> or <i>Δ</i> , <i>μαρτᾶιν</i> , to live.
<i>vo</i> or <i>Δ</i> , <i>ἔνι</i> , to put.	<i>vo</i> or <i>Δ</i> , <i>πόρᾶο</i> , to marry.
<i>vo</i> or <i>Δ</i> , <i>ἔευναο</i> , to do.	<i>vo</i> or <i>Δ</i> , <i>ῥεαὐναο</i> , to shun.
<i>vo</i> or <i>Δ</i> , <i>ὀύναο</i> , to shut.	<i>vo</i> or <i>Δ</i> , <i>ῥιύβαλ</i> , to walk.
<i>vo</i> or <i>Δ</i> , <i>ῥόγῃαο</i> , to warn.	<i>vo</i> or <i>Δ</i> , <i>ῥαβδαῖν</i> , to give.
<i>vo</i> or <i>Δ</i> , <i>ῥυλᾶν</i> , to suffer.	
<i>vo</i> or <i>Δ</i> , <i>ῥαβδαῖν</i> , to take.	

EXERCISE XVIII.

<i>vo</i> or <i>Δ</i> , <i>θυρᾶ</i> , a door.	<i>pe</i> or <i>Δ</i> , <i>σῖν</i> .
<i>vo</i> or <i>Δ</i> , <i>μαῖτ</i> , well.	<i>pe</i> or <i>Δ</i> , <i>ῥῥῖον</i> , ravage.
<i>vo</i> or <i>Δ</i> , <i>τιμῶν</i> , heavily.	<i>vo</i> or <i>Δ</i> , <i>τοῖλ</i> , will.

1. *θυρᾶσιν* *vo* *ῥαβδαῖν*. 2. *τοῖλ* *Δ* *ἔευναο*. 3. *Σεα*-*ῥεα* *Δ* *πόρᾶο*. 4. *Αν* *μα*-*ο* *Δ* *ἔνι* *αμα*. 5. *Αν* *τί* *vo*¹ *ῥῥῖον*. 6. *pe* or *Δ* *ῥεα* *ο* *ῥεα* *ο*. 7. *Αν* *ῥαβδαῖν* *Δ* *ῥαβδαῖν*.

¹ The learner will remember the rules about *ρ* in Exercise III., Section I.

8. Δη ρεαρ Δ βυαλαδὸ ζο¹ τπομ. 9. Ριαν Δ
 ρυλανζ. 10. Δη νοριαρ Δ ούναδὸ.

1. To give thanks. 2. Thy will to do. 3. To
 marry an old man. 4. To put out the dog. 5. To
 ravage the country. 6. To shun sin. 7. To
 take the thief. 8. To strike the man heavily.
 9. To suffer pain. 10. To shut the door.

RULE IX.

Verbs beginning with a mutable consonant
 are aspirated in the perfect tense, indicative
 mood, active voice, and in the conditional
 mood of both voices. The particle νο is gene-
 rally placed before the verb in such instances ;
 ρο is also used chiefly in composition with
 other particles as in ζυρ, νά'ρ, &c.

EXERCISE XIX.

Examples of νο.

νο βιρεαρ, I was.
 νο βι μέ, I was.
 νο βιοοαρ, they were.
 νο βυαίρην, I would strike.
 νο σεαννυζ ριβ, ye bought.
 νο ούν ρέ, he shut.
 ρ' ρόζλυμ ρέ, he learned.
 νο ζηάουζ ρέ, he loved.

¹ The learner will remember that ζο before an adjective
 forms an adverb. See observations at foot of Exercise XIV.,
First Book.

ʋo m̃aĩt̃ ré, he forgave.
 ʋo p̃óʒ ré, he kissed.
 ʋo řiúʔǃǃǃǃǃ, I would walk.
 ʋo t̃aŋʒaʋař, they came.
 ʋo t̃iocřǃ, thou wouldst come.
 ʋo t̃uʒ ré, he gave.

EXERCISE XX.

aĩřĩoʋ, silver, money. leaʔ, with thee.
 ʋoĩʔ, to them. t̃ú, thee.

1. ʋo p̃óʒ ré é. 2. ʋo m̃aĩt̃ ré ʋoĩʔ.
 3. ʋo t̃aŋʒaʋař aŋŋĩŋ. 4. řiúʔǃǃǃǃǃ
 leaʔ. 5. t̃uʒ ré aĩřĩoʋ ʋoĩʔ. 6. ʋo t̃iocřǃ
 aŋŋĩo. 7. ʋo řĩáʋuĩř ré a t̃ĩŋ. 8. ʋ' řoʒ
 ľuĩm ré řaeʋuĩře. 9. ʋo ceannuĩř řĩʔ
 leaʔař. 10. ʋo ʔuaĩľĩŋ t̃ú.

1. He kissed him. 2. He forgave (to) them.
 3. They came there. 4. I would walk with
 thee. 5. He gave money to them. 6. Thou
 wouldst come here. 7. He loved his country.
 8. He learned Irish. 9. Ye bought a book
 10. I would strike thee.

OBS.—When the pronoun is expressed as in the above
 instance, ʋo bí mé, and in all the Examples hitherto used in
 these books, the verb is in the analytic form of conjugation
 and does not change in person or number. When the pro-
 noun is not expressed, but is included in the form of a verb,
 as in the above instance, ʋo t̃aŋʒaʋař, the verb is in the
 synthetic form, and changes in person and number. This
 remark is made here to account for the verbs hitherto used
 not having changed in person or number.

The sign $\tau\omicron$ is often omitted, as in some of the above Examples. $\tau\acute{u}$ (τ dotted) is the accusative case of $\tau\acute{u}$ (thou); \acute{e} of $\acute{r}\acute{e}$, he; $\imath\imath\imath$ of $\imath\imath\imath\imath$, we; $\imath\beta$ of $\imath\beta$, you; $\imath\Delta\omicron$ of $\imath\Delta\omicron$, they. These forms are often used as nominatives with the verb $\imath\imath$. See Obs., page 17, *First Book*.

EXERCISE XXI.

Examples of $\imath\omicron$.

$\imath\omicron$ enters into the composition of the following particles which precede the perfect tense of verbs. It causes aspiration of the initial following it.

$\Delta\imath$, whether (in past time), compounded of $\Delta\imath$ and $\imath\omicron$.

$\xi\imath\imath$, that (in past time), compounded of $\xi\omicron$ and $\imath\omicron$.

$\imath\imath\Delta\imath$, unless (in past time), compounded of $\imath\imath\Delta$ and $\imath\omicron$.

$\imath\acute{\Delta}'\imath$ — $\imath\Delta\acute{\Delta}\imath$, which not—that not (in time past), compounded of $\imath\Delta\acute{\Delta}$ and $\imath\omicron$.

$\imath\Delta\acute{\Delta}\imath$ (interrogative), $\imath\Delta\acute{\Delta}$ and $\Delta\imath$, did not, whether not.

$\imath\omicron\imath\imath$, not (in past time) compounded of $\imath\imath$ and $\imath\omicron$.

$\Delta\imath$ $\beta\imath\Delta\imath\imath$ $\imath\acute{e}$ (whether) struck I.

$\xi\imath\imath$ $\beta\imath\Delta\imath\imath$ $\tau\acute{u}$, that you struck.

$\imath\imath\Delta\imath$ $\beta\imath\Delta\imath\imath$ $\acute{r}\acute{e}$, if he did not strike (unless he struck).

$\imath\Delta\acute{\Delta}\imath$ $\beta\imath\Delta\imath\imath$ $\imath\imath\imath$ } that we did not strike.

$\imath\acute{\Delta}'\imath$ $\beta\imath\Delta\imath\imath\imath\imath$ $\imath\imath\imath$ } that we may not strike.

EXERCISE XXII.

Δη τέ, he who.	φοιλλήγειας, I showed.
βεαννιζ, bless.	ῥαυη, cease.
βυαίλεας, I struck.	ἐαινε, came.

1. Δη βυαίλεας? 2. Νιορ ἐαινε ῥέ.
 3. Μυαη φοιλλήγειας. 4. Δη βυαί τεύ έ?
 5. Νιορ βεαννιζ τεύ μέ. 6. Νιορ ῥαυη ῥηη.
 7. Δη ρομας ηαῖας ρύν μέ. 8. Λεαβας
 ηαῖας τευ ῥέ. 9. Δη τέ ηαῖας ζηάουζ μέ.
 10. Ηά'η ραυη ρέ ῥιορ έ.

1. Did I strike? 2. He came not. 3. If I
 have not shown. 4. Did you strike him?
 5. You did not bless me. 6. We did not cease.
 7. The door which I did not shut. 8. A book
 which he did not give. 9. He whom (the in-
 dividual) I did not love. 10. That he may
 not put it down.

RULE X.

Verbs beginning with a mutable consonant are aspirated after ní, no, not; μά, if; μαη, as; ῥυ, before; and after the relative pronoun Δ, who, which (sometimes ρο), whether expressed or understood.

NOTE.—The relative pronoun Δ causes eclipsis (see page 63) when a preposition goes before it, but in the perfect tense the participle ηο is joined to it, and aspiration takes place (even with a preposition), except in some irregular verbs. (See Rule 5, Eclipsis, page 62).

EXERCISE XXIII.

Examples.

- ní béirò ré, he will not be. Δ μεαλλαρ ιβ,¹ who deceives you.
- Δ čaillēar é, who loses it. μά πόρann tú, if you marry.
- Δ óeunαρ é, who does it. μά řaoileann tú, if you think.
- μαρ řoillřęeann mé, as I show. Δ řaoil, who thought.
- ní řuil ré, he is not. řul čangαρ, before I came.
- Δ řřáóuig inn,¹ who loved us.

EXERCISE XXIV.

Δ, nis, ner, its. μαρ řin, so, as that.

1. Ní béirò ré řo břáč. 2. Δn té Δ čail-
leαρ Δn cač. 3. Má řaoileann tú μαρ řin.
4. ř é řin meaλαρ mé. 5. Δn té řo řřáóuig
inn.¹ 6. Ní řuil ré Δnn řo Δnoir. 7. ř é
neαρτ Δ óeunαρ ceαρτ. 8. Má πόρann tú
řeΔnoirne. 9. Δ čaill Δ řřáinte. 10. Μαρ
řoillřęeαρ řul čangαρ.

1. It will not be for ever. 2. He who loses
the battle. 3. If you think so. 4. It is that

¹ In the spoken language řinn and řib are more frequently used, but the forms inn and ib are more correct in this case.

(which) deceives me. 5. The individual who loved us. 6. He is not here now. 7. It is might which makes right. 8. If you marry an old man. 9. Who lost his health. 10. As I showed before I came.

OBS.—*οο* is frequently used before the perfect tense with the force of a relative pronoun, but *Δ* is also written before it, as in Examples above.

The learner should distinguish between the following words :—*οο*, thy (a possessive pronoun), *οο*, used as a relative, *οο*, to (sign of infinitive), *οο*, particle before certain tenses), *οο*, to (prep.), *οό*, two, *οό* (prefix), *οό*, to him (prepositional pronoun).

And between these :—*Δ*, his, her, or their (possessive pronoun), *Δ*, who, which (relative), *Δ*, to (sign of infinitive), *Δ*, *ο* (sign of vocative case), *Δ*, *ι*, in (prep.)

These will be distinguished by their position and the context.

RULE XI.

The particles *Δη*, very ; *μó*, too, exceedingly ; *ῥάρ*, very, excessively, which are chiefly used as prefixes to adjectives, cause aspiration.

There are many particles, such as *Δη*, corresponding to *in* or *un*, *Δτ*, corresponding to *re*, *νεαῖν*, to *in* or *un*, &c., which cause aspiration ; but as these may be considered as forming compounds in each case with the word they precede, it is not necessary to give much attention to them here.

EXERCISE XXV.

Examples.

Δη-βρεῖς, very fine.

Δη-ἡμεῖς, very good.

Δη-ῥός, misery; Δη (negative, *un*), and ῥός, happiness.

Δε-βροῦς, revive; Δε (*re*), and βροῦς, animate.

ὀ-βρεῖς, ill-mannered.

ὀ-βρεῖς, loss, harm.

ὀ-βρεῖς (hard to be done), impossible.

ὀ-βρεῖς (hard to be seen), invisible.

νη-βρεῖς, unmerciful.

ὀ-βρεῖς, exceedingly small.

ὀ-βρεῖς, too large.

ὀ-βρεῖς, very old, too old.

ὀ-βρεῖς, too hot.

ῥ-βρεῖς, most harmonious.

ῥ-βρεῖς, very wise.

ῥ-βρεῖς, excellent.

ὀ-βρεῖς, well-mannered.

ὀ-βρεῖς, profit.

ὀ-βρεῖς (easy to be done), possible.

ὀ-βρεῖς (easy to be seen), visible.

NOTE.—An *i* is generally inserted in spelling these prefixes, when the first vowel of the word following is slender. This shall be explained in its proper place, but for the present the attention of the learner need not be given to it.

EXERCISE XXVI.

× **baireuo**, a hat

céirio, a trade.

céiríoe, of a trade.

ion-œunta, fit to be done, practicable

ráruḡadò, oppression, fatigue.

feinn, sing.

1. **Ùí ré an-bheáḡ.** 2. **Ùí a baireuo ró-beaḡ uó.** 3. **Soḡar aḡur uóḡar na céiríoe.** 4. **Só-feicrionad aḡur uó-feicrionad.** 5. **Ṭá ré ró-œunta aḡur ion-œunta.** 6. **Adbeo-úuig an ḡaeóilḡe.** 7. **Sóḡ aḡur an-íóḡ** 8. **An-íóḡ aḡur ráruḡadò.** 9. **Uó feinn rí ḡo ráir-binn.** 10. **Ir ráir-maict an feair é.**

-
1. It was very fine. 2. His hat was too small for him. 3. (The) profit and loss of the trade. 4. Visible and invisible. 5. It is possible and practicable. 6. Revive the Gaelic. 7. Happiness and misery. 8. Misery and oppression. 9. She sang most harmoniously. 10. He is an excellent man.

OBS.—**Só** and **uó** are here used; **uó** is the opposite of **ró**. They are used before nouns, adjectives, and participles, and sometimes are entirely incorporated in the word.

Before nouns and adjectives **uó** equals *ill*, **ró** the opposite.

Before participles **uó** implies difficulty; **ró**, ease. **ion**, fitness.

RULE XII.

(a.) The prepositions αὑν, on ; οε, of. or off ; οο, to ; ὑαοι or ὑα, under ; ἰοιη, between ; μαη, like to, as ; ό, from ; ταη, over ; τηε, through ; υμ, about, cause aspiration of the initial of all nouns following them (if aspirable). The adjective accompanying a feminine noun in such case is aspirated.

(b.) When the article accompanies a noun, the preposition going before generally causes eclipsis of the initial of the noun in the singular number, except οε and οο, which in such case cause aspiration.

EXERCISE XXVII.

Examples.

αὑν ἠὐλλὰς, on top, at the summit.

οε ἄρι, from top or head.

οε ἕνεκεν, because.

οο σῶμα, to a body.

οο Ὀία, to God.

ὑαοι μέγα, in (literally "under") esteem.

ὑα εὐαίμων, in the direction of.

ἰοιη φεαριῶν, among men.

μαη ἕαλλ, as a promise, because.

μαη μάζαδ, like to, or as mocking.

ό ἐρανη, from a tree.

ό φεαη, from a man.

ταη ῥυ, over a lip.

τῆε τεῖνε (through), on fire.

¹ὑα εὐαίμων is used idiomatically for *towards*, or *in the direction of* ; εὐαίμων means a *guess*, or *conjecture*.

OBS.—There are a few exceptions to above Rule, which occur for the most part in adverbial expressions; as, *Διη μαριν*, in the morning; *ὁ ρο αμας*, from this out; *Διη βαλλ*, on the spot, immediately.

Ξαν, without, will have either primary or aspirated form, according to the taste of the speaker. *Δς, Δρ, Ξο, λε, ὄρ*, do not cause aspiration.

A few simple prepositions eclipse, as shown, page 62.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

βέρο, will be. *μνάιβ (dat. pl.)* women.
βοστ, poor. *ρεσμπός*, a shamrock.
ερανν, of a tree. *ρλάντε*, health.
λαβρανν (hab.) speaks *τίξε*, of a house.

1. 'Ο *ερανν* *ξο* *ερανν*. 2. *τοιν* *ρεσραιβ*
Δςυρ *μνάιβ*. 3. *Διη* *μαριν* *βρεας*. 4. 'Ο
ρεαρ *βοστ*. 5. *Οε* *βρίξ* *ξο* *λαβρανν* *ρε*.
6. *Cuin* *ρεσμπός* *ανν* *οο* *βαρνεο*. 7. *Ρο*
τυαριν *οο* *ρλάντε*. 8. *βέρο* *αν* *Ξαεοιλξε*
ρσοι *μεαρ* *ρόρ*. 9. *Οε* *βάρρ* *αν* *ερανν*.
10. *Διη* *μυλλας* *αν* *τίξε*.

1. From tree to tree. 2. Between men and women. 3. On a fine morning. 4. From a poor man. 5. Because (that) he speaks. 6. Put a shamrock in your hat. 7. Towards your health. 8. The Gaelic will be yet in esteem. 9. From the top of the tree. 10. On the top of the house.

¹ See observations on Rule XII. for exceptions.

EXERCISE XXIX.

On *ve*, *vo*, *ʒan*, and *ioiŋ*.

maŋb, dead.

mnadoi, *dat.* of bean, a woman.

1. *ʋo'n¹ cōpp maŋb*. 2. *ʋo'n bāile mōŋ*. 3. *ʋo'n ʋoŋaŋ²*. 4. *ʋo'n² Tiŋeapna*. 5. *ʒan an teine*. 6. *ʒan an³ feaŋ*. 7. *ioiŋ an³ cŋann aŋŋur an teine*. 8. *ʋo'n mullać aŋŋo*. 9. *ʋe'n bāŋŋ*. 10. *ioiŋ an feaŋ aŋŋur an bean*.

1. To the dead body. 2. To the large town. 3. To the door. 4. To the Lord. 5. Without the fire. 6. Without the man. 7. Between the tree and the fire. 8. To the lofty summit. 9. Off the top. 10. Between the man and the woman.

RULE XIII.

The interjection *Δ*, sign of the *vocative* case, always causes aspiration both in singular and plural of nouns and singular number of adjectives.

¹The *Δ* of the article is left out after the vowel of the preposition.

²See observations on Rule I. concerning nouns with *o* or *u*. Nouns beginning with *ŋ* are eclipsed.

³*ʒan*, with or without the article, causes no change in the initials of nouns. *ioiŋ* causes no change in the singular number.

EXERCISE XXX.

- Δ βεαν, O woman. Δ ξηρό, O love.
 Δ έλδούμε, O coward. Δ μνά, O women.
 Δ όδοιμε, O people. Δ μουη ούιλιρ, O dear
 Δ όεαριβριάττιρ, O Mary.
 brother. Δ πάριρε βις, O little
 Δ Όις μούρι, O Great child.
 God. Δ ξεαντιρ ρονα, O for-
 Δ ουινη όονα, O un- fortunate old man.
 fortunate man. Δ Τι ξεαρινα, O Lord.
 Δ ριρ, O man.

EXERCISE XXXI

- κλέιβ, of a bosom.
 κλιαβ, a bosom.
 cóρι, just.
 ζιλ (*voc.*), bright.
 υαριλε, noble (*plu.* of υαριλ).

1. Δ ξηρό ζιλ μο έμοιόε. 2. Δ έαρι
 ούιλιρ. 3. Δ όεαριβριάττιρ μο κλέιβ. 4. Δ
 ουινη cóρι. 5. Δ ευριλε μο έμοιόε. 6. Δ
 ριρ μαιτ. 7. Δ ξεαν-τιρ ούιλιρ. 8. Δ μνά
 ρονα. 9. Δ βεαν υαριλ¹ μαιτ, 10. Δ όδοιμε
 υαριλε.¹

1. O bright love of my heart. 2. O dear
 friend. 3. O brother of my bosom. 4. Honest

1 βεαν υαριλ, a noble or gentle woman, a lady; ουινη
 υαριλ, a noble man, a gentleman. Plural, όδοιμε υαριλε,
 and μνά υαριλε.

man. 5. O pulse of my heart. 6. Good man.
7. O dear old man. 8. O fortunate women.
9. Good lady. 10. Gentlemen.

The foregoing Rules contain all the instances in which there can be any grammatical necessity for aspiration, and the learner has now mastered in these thirteen Rules the most difficult feature of the Irish language.

PART II.

ECLIPSIS.

In eclipsis the sound of certain initial consonants is changed in certain cases by the influence of the preceding word into that of a kindred letter, which is more easily sounded under the circumstances, and which, for the sake of euphony, is substituted for it. This letter is now generally written before the letter of which it eclipses or suppresses the sound, and is separated from it by a hyphen, thus : ár m-báid, *our boat*. This system, though giving the words something of a crowded appearance, is to be preferred to that adopted by the Welsh and Manx, who change the initial letter both for aspiration and eclipsis, thus destroying the radical initial of the word, and rendering it unrecognisable.

The difficulty of eclipsis is entirely on the surface, and the learner will soon notice that it

enables words in certain positions to be sounded more easily than if their initials were left in their radical state. Thus *m* after *ɾ* in *ár máv*, which is the sound of the phrase given above — *ár m-báv* — is more easily sounded than if the initial *b* had been retained, as *ár báv*. The sound of *b* is lost, but to remove the letter would lead to great confusion.

The following Rules contain the whole system of eclipsis as laid down by grammarians. Though, of course, based on euphony, eclipsis does not (like aspiration) take place in any instance in words uninfluenced by certain others, being governed either by rules of grammar, or by the position of the influenced word. All consonants can be eclipsed except the four liquids, *l*, *m*, *n*, and *ɾ*. The letters which are employed to eclipse others are *b*, *v*, *ʒ*, *m*, *n*, *ɾ*, and the aspirated *b*.

Table of Eclipsed Letters.

m eclipses *b*, as *ár m-báv*, our boat, pronounced as if *ár máv* (*or mawdh*).

ʒ eclipses *c*, as *ár ʒ-cearɿ*, our right, pronounced as if *ár ʒearɿ* (*or garth*).

n eclipses *v*, as *bur n-vorarɿ*, your door, pronounced as if *bur norur* (*wur nurus*).

b eclipses *p*, as *bur b-páirœ*, your child, pronounced as if *bur báirœ* (*wur bawishthe*).

v eclipses *ɿ*, as *Δ v-ɿir*, their country, pronounced as if *Δ vír* (*a dheer*).

ḅ eclipses ʀ, as ḁ ḅ-ʀuīl, their blood, pronounced as if ḁ ḅuīl (*a will*).

ḥ eclipses ʒ, as ḁ ḥʒḁḅḁʀ, their goat, pronounced as if ḁ ḥʒḁḅḁʀ.

ʈ eclipses ʀ, as ḁḥ ʈ-ʀlḁʈ, the rod, pronounced as if ḁḥ ʈlḁʈ.

Here it is seen that the radical initial of each of the eight nouns given above takes the sound of the letter by which it is eclipsed, and which unites more harmoniously with the preceding consonant.

The last three instances shown above are peculiar. In the case of ʀ eclipsed by ḅ we have an aspirate letter (equivalent to *v* or *w*) eclipsing a radical.

In the case of ḥʒ, ḥ does not, properly speaking, eclipse ʒ, but the two letters form one sound (which has been shown in the *First Book*, note on Exercise XII.), and which, when initial is best learned from an Irish speaker. These letters are not separated by a hyphen.

The letter ʀ is eclipsed by ʈ, but only in nouns influenced by the article ḁḥ. (See Rule VII).

RULE I.

Eclipsis takes place after the possessive pronouns ḁḥ, our ; ḅuʀ, your ; ḁ, their.

EXERCISE I.

βυρτε, broken.

νόος, hope.

καρμίδις, a rock.

1. Δι ο-τάλαμ. 2. Ώι α η-νόος λείονι
3. Τά βυι β-πάισοε τινι. 4. Νι φίλ βυι
5-καρμ αηη ρο. 5. Τά α β-φεαριανν γλαρ.
6. Ώι α ηγεαλλ εινντε. 7. Τά δι μ-βυαδ-
αιητ τιον. 8. Τά δι ιρλαιντε μαίε. 9. Τά
δι μ-βάο βυρτε λε καρμίδις. 10. Α ο-τίρ
αζυρ α μυντιν.
-

1. Our land. 2. Their hope was strong.
3. Your child is sick. 4. Your friend is not
here. 5. Their field is green. 6. Their pro-
mise was sure. 7. Our trouble is heavy.
8. Our health is good. 9. Our boat is broken
by a rock. 10. Their country and their
people
-

RULE II.

Eclipsis takes place in the genitive plural
of nouns when the article is expressed.

The adjective accompanying the noun in this case is some-
times eclipsed, but this is not necessary.

¹ Nouns beginning with ρ form an exception to above
Rules. (See Rule VII., page 65, for eclipsis of initial ρ).

EXERCISE II.

Examples.

na m-bávo, of the boats. na ngeall, of the pro-
 na m-bávo, of the bards. mises.
 na m-beac, of the bees. na ngoit, of the fields
 na m-bó, of the cows. na b-páiroeav, of the
 na g-cearc, of the hens. children.
 na n-ván, of the poems. na v-tonn, of the
 na b-ríleav, of the poets. waves.

EXERCISE III.

blác, a blossom.	nór, a habit.
cozar, a whisper.	ub, an egg.
fuaim, a sound.	uibé, eggs.
mil, honey.	

1. Mil na m-beac.
2. Goit na m-bé
3. blác na ngoit.
4. Flait na b-ríleav.
5. Fuaim na v-tonn.
6. Nóir na b-páiroeav.
7. Uibé na g-cearc.
8. Cozar na rruic.
9. blác na g-craon.
10. leabair na n-ván.

1. Honey of the bees.¹ 2. (The) field of the
 cows. 3. (The) blossom of the fields. 4. Prince
 of the poets. 5. (The) sound of the waves.
 6. (The) habit of the children. 7. (The) eggs
 of the hens. 8. (The) whispering of the streams.
 9. (The) blossom of the trees. 10. (The) book
 of the poems.

¹ See note, page 29.

RULE III.

The prepositions $\Delta\zeta$, at ; $\Delta\iota\eta$, on ; $\Delta\eta\eta\gamma$ (or $\iota\gamma$), in ; $\Delta\gamma$, out of ; $\Upsilon\Delta\omicron\iota$ or $\Upsilon\Delta$, under ; $\Sigma\upsilon\gamma$, towards ; $\Lambda\epsilon\iota\gamma$, with ; $\mathfrak{M}\Delta\iota$, like, as ; $\acute{\omicron}$, from ; $\tau\Delta\iota$, over ; $\tau\eta\epsilon$, $\tau\eta\epsilon\Delta\gamma$, through ; $\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{m}$, about ; when followed by the article, cause eclipsis of the initials of nouns in the singular number only. The adjective is generally aspirated in such instances when qualifying a feminine noun.

EXERCISE IV.

Examples.

- $\Delta\zeta$ $\Delta\eta$ \mathfrak{m} - $\mathfrak{b}\Delta\iota\eta$ - $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\iota\gamma$, at the wedding.
 $\Delta\iota\eta$ $\Delta\eta$ \mathfrak{v} - $\tau\Delta\iota\Delta\mathfrak{m}$, on the earth.
 $\Delta\eta\eta\gamma$ (or $\iota\gamma$) $\Delta\eta$ τ - $\Upsilon\Delta\omicron\zeta\Delta\iota$, in the world.
 $\Delta\gamma$ $\Delta\eta$ ζ - $\mathfrak{c}\omicron\iota\eta$, out of the cauldron.
 $\Upsilon\Delta\omicron\iota$ $\Delta\eta$ \mathfrak{b} - $\mathfrak{p}\acute{\epsilon}\iota\mathfrak{m}$, under the pain.
 $\Sigma\upsilon\gamma$ $\Delta\eta$ \mathfrak{m} - $\mathfrak{b}\Delta\iota\epsilon$, to the town.
 $\Lambda\epsilon\iota\gamma$ $\Delta\eta$ ζ - $\mathfrak{c}\iota\Delta\iota\mathfrak{v}\acute{\omicron}\epsilon\Delta\mathfrak{m}$, with the sword.
 $\mathfrak{M}\Delta\iota$ $\Delta\eta$ ζ - $\mathfrak{c}\epsilon\upsilon\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{n}\Delta$, as the same, likewise.
 $\acute{\omicron}$ ' η $\mathfrak{n}\zeta\omicron\gamma\iota\tau$, from the field.
 $\tau\Delta\iota$ $\Delta\eta$ \mathfrak{b} - $\Upsilon\Delta\iota\eta\zeta\epsilon$, over the sea.
 $\tau\eta\epsilon$ 'n or } $\mathfrak{v}\omicron\mathfrak{o}\mathfrak{i}\Delta\gamma$, through the door.
 $\tau\eta\epsilon\Delta\gamma$ $\Delta\eta$ }
 $\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{m}$ $\Delta\eta$ τ - $\gamma\omicron\iota\mathfrak{u}\gamma$, about the light.

EXERCISE V.

- $\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{u}\mathfrak{m}\Delta\eta\zeta$, narrow. $\mathfrak{m}\iota\eta$, I myself.
 $\Upsilon\Delta\iota\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\eta\zeta$, wide.

1. Ծի թէ ձէ ձն մ-ԲԱՆ-թէր. 2. Աջսր միթե
մար ձն չ-ՇԵՐՈՒՆ. 3. Ո՛ր քիւլ թէ ձնր ձն մ-
ԲԱԼԵ. 4. Ըսի ձնր ձն չ-ՇՈՒԹԵ Է. 5. Չօ
ժանցածար թիե՛ն ռօրար ԸՄԱՆՉ. 6. Չօ ԲՈՒՆ
թէ ԼԵՐ ձն չ-ՇԼՈՒԹԵԱՄ Է. 7. ԵՐ ձն Բ-ԲԱՐՉԵ
մՈՒ. 8. Օ՛ն ղչօր ՉԼԱՐ. 9. Ար ձն Ե-ԻՐԱՅ
ԲԱՐՐԻՆՉ. 10. Շսր ձն Ե-ՐՈՒՐ.

1. He was at the wedding. 2. And myself
likewise. 3. He is not in the town. 4. Put
it in the cauldron. 5. They came through the
narrow door. 6. He struck him with the
sword. 7. Over the great sea. 8. From the
green field. 9. Out of the wide street. 10. To
the light.

OBS.—Չ, being eclipsed by ղ, takes no letter before it in
Example 5, as the ղ of ձն, the article, is sufficiently
euphonic. Ե is very often not eclipsed by ռ, when ձն goes
before, as the union of ղ and Ե does not require eclipsis.

ձնր is a form of the preposition ձն, which is used for
euphony before the article ձն. ԼԵՐ is used in the same
way, and often before the relative pronoun ձ, instead of Լ,
շսր instead of Չօ, ր instead of ի or ձ, թիե or թիեար, instead
of թի.

Prepositions ending in a vowel cause ձ of the article to be
dropped as in the foregoing examples. See Exercise XXIX.,
page 53. See note, page 69, for some examples, where they
precede other words beginning with vowels.

RULE IV.

The prepositions Δ or ι , *in* ; $\iota\Delta\iota$, *after* ; $\mu\iota\Delta$, *before* (now obsolete), cause eclipsis with or without Δn .

EXERCISE VI.

$\beta\Delta\iota\epsilon$, a town (home).	$\nu\upsilon\lambda$, going.
$\kappa\epsilon\iota n$, }	$\rho\omicron\varsigma\upsilon\rho$, near.
$\kappa\iota\Delta n$, } distant.	$\mu\iota\Delta\nu\text{-}\rho\omicron$, these.
$\nu\acute{\alpha}\iota\lambda$, a meeting.	$\mu\iota\Delta\nu\text{-}\rho\iota n$, those.
$\nu\iota\beta\mu\epsilon\Delta\acute{o}$, exile.	$\tau\epsilon\Delta\acute{\epsilon}\tau$, coming.

1. Δ $m\text{-}\beta\Delta\iota\epsilon$. 2. Δ $n\text{-}\nu\iota\beta\mu\epsilon\Delta\acute{o}$. 3. $\iota\Delta\iota$ $n\text{-}\nu\upsilon\lambda$. 4. $\tilde{\nu}\iota$ $\mu\iota\Delta\nu\text{-}\rho\omicron$ Δ $m\text{-}\beta\Delta\iota\epsilon$. 5. $\tilde{\nu}\iota$ $\mu\iota\Delta\nu\text{-}\rho\iota n$ Δ $n\text{-}\nu\iota\beta\mu\epsilon\Delta\acute{o}$. 6. Δ $\tilde{\nu}\text{-}\rho\omicron\varsigma\upsilon\rho$ $n\omicron$ Δ $\varsigma\text{-}\kappa\epsilon\iota n$. 7. $\iota\Delta\iota$ $\nu\text{-}\tau\epsilon\Delta\acute{\epsilon}\tau$. 8. Δ $\rho\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\iota n\tau\epsilon$ $\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota\tau\acute{\epsilon}$. 9. $\iota\Delta\iota$ $\nu\text{-}\tau\epsilon\Delta\acute{\epsilon}\tau$ $\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota\omicron$. 10. $\iota\rho^1$ Δn $\nu\acute{\alpha}\iota\lambda$.

1. At home (in town). 2. In exile. 3. After going. 4. These were at home. 5. Those were in exile. 6. Near or far. 7. After coming. 8. In good health. 9. After the coming of Patrick. 10. In the meeting.

OBS.— Δ $m\text{-}\beta\Delta\iota\epsilon$ or $\rho\Delta$ $m\text{-}\beta\Delta\iota\epsilon$ is used for *at home*.

RULE V.

The particles Δn , *whether* ; $\varsigma\omicron$, *that* ;² $n\Delta\acute{\epsilon}$, *that not* ; $\nu\acute{\alpha}$, *if* ; $\kappa\acute{\alpha}$, *where* ; $\mu\upsilon n\Delta$, *unless*, *if not* ; cause eclipsis in verbs, as also the relative

¹ See observations, page 61.

² $\varsigma\omicron$, when prefixed to an adjective to form an adverb, does not aspirate or eclipse. (Obs. on Exercise XIV., *First Book*.)

Δ, who, or which, when preceded by a preposition expressed or understood, and when signifying "all which" or "all that."

EXERCISE VII.

ΔΙΤ, a place.	բայց, sees.
բերքս, would give.	բոլորցան, shows.
բաժան, strikes.	Ե-բայլ, is.
սանոք, how.	Ե-բայլիմ, I am, am I?
ուսածաժ, went.	տէր, go.

1. Δn m-buճանն բէ? 2. Զօ ո-տէրօ տւ
րլան. 3. Ոճ Ե-բայցանն տւ? 4. Մնա Ե-
բոլորցանն բէ է. 5. 'Այտ անն Δ Ե-բայլիմ. 9
6. Ըճ Ե-բայլ Թճօրաճի? 7. 'Օճ m-բերքս բէ
միւ բօ ոճմ. 8. Ըճ n-ուսածաժօ տւ? 9. Δn
Ե-բայլ տւ Զօ մայլ? 10. Եճ մէ Զօ մայլ;
սանոք Δ Ե-բայլ տւ բէն?

1. Does he strike? 2. That you may go
safe. 3. Do you not see? 4. Unless he show
it. 5. The place where (in which) I am.
6. Where is Patrick? 7. If he should give
'to) me a thousand cows. 8. Where did you
go? 9. (Whether) are you well? 10. I am
well; how are you yourself?

OBS.—The forms of these particles used with the perfect tense (Δր, &c.) have already been shown in Rules for Aspiration, Exercise XXI.

The relative pronoun Δ, who, which, when used with the perfect tense becomes Δր', and, even though preceded by a preposition, aspirates the following initial of verbs by the influence of ո, which is joined to it except in irregular verbs. (See page 46.)

RULE VI.

The *Cardinal* numbers *ῥεᾶῑῑ*, seven ; *οῑῑ*, eight ; *ἡοῑ*, nine ; and *οῑῑ*, ten, cause eclipsis of nouns following them, except when the noun begins with *ῥ*.

Ὅᾶ eclipses in *Ὅᾶ οῑ-ῑῑῑῑ*, two-thirds.

EXERCISE VIII.

ᾶῑ, time.

ᾶοῑῥ, age.

βεᾶῑῑᾶῑῑ, a blessing.

οῑῑῑ, a church.

οῑᾶῑ, a table.

ῡῑῑῑᾶῑῑῑῑ, generations.

ῑᾶῑ, price.

ῑῑῑᾶ, months.

ῑῑῑῑ, a penny.

ῑῑῑῑ, pence.

ῥᾶῡᾶῑῑῑ, priests.

ῥᾶοῑῑ, carpenters.

1. *ῑᾶῑ ῑ-ῑῑᾶῑῑᾶ*. 2. *ὅῑ ῥῑ οῑῑ ῑ-ῑῑᾶῑῑᾶ οῑῡῡ ὀ' ᾶοῑῥ*. 3. *ὅῑ οῑῑ ῡ-οῑῥᾶ ᾶῡ ᾶῑ ῡ-οῑᾶῑ*. 4. *ῑῥ ῑᾶ ῑᾶῑ ῑᾶοῑ ῑ-ῑῑῑῑ*. 5. *ὅῑ οῑῑ ῑ-οᾶοῑῑῑ ᾶῑῑ ῥῑῑ*. 6. *ὅῑ οῑῑ ῥᾶοῑῑ ᾶῡ ᾶῑ ὀῑᾶῑῑ*. 7. *ὅῑ ῥᾶῑῑ ῑῑῑᾶ ὀ' ῑ ᾶῑ ῥῑῑ*. 8. *ὅῑ οῑῑ ῥᾶῡᾶῑῑῑ ᾶῑῑῥ ᾶῑ ῡ-οῑῑῑ*. 9. *ῑᾶῑ ῑᾶῑ ῑᾶῑῑῑ ὀῥῑ*. 10. *Οῑῑ ῑῡῑῑᾶῑῑῑ*.

1. Seven years. 2. He was eighteen years of age. 3. (There) were eight feet to the table. 4. Its price is nine pence. 5. There were ten persons there. 6. (There) were ten carpenters at the work. 7. There were seven

months since that time. 8. Ten priests were in the church. 9. Seven thousand blessings on you. 10. Eight generations.

The numbers which aspirate have been already treated of (page 39).

RULE VII.

OF τ BEFORE ρ.

Nouns beginning with ρ are eclipsed by τ, when the article is expressed, as follows :

1. Feminine nouns in the nominative, accusative, and dative singular.
2. Masculine nouns in the genitive and dative singular.

Nouns beginning with ρ are most generally eclipsed in the dative case, only after the prepositions οε, οο, and ανηρ or ιρ.

EXERCISE IX.

Examples of feminine nouns (nominative and accusative).

αν τ-ραιλ, the beam.	αν τ-ρρόν, the nose.
αν τ-ρλάτ, the rod.	αν τ-ρúιλ, the eye.

Examples of masculine nouns (genitive).

αν τ-ραζαίρητ, of the priest.
 αν τ-ραοζαίλ, of the world.
 αν τ-ρεοιλ, of the sail.
 αν τ-ρúιòε, of the session.

Examples of both genders (dative)

ʋo'n τ-ῥαζαῖτ (*m.*), to the priest.
 ó'n τ-ῥαοζάλ (*m.*), from the world.
 αῖῖ ἄn τ-ῥεοῖ (*m.*), on the sail.
 ʋo'n τ-ῥῆδοτ (*f.*), to the rod.
 ἄnnῖ ἄn τ-ῥύῖῖ (*f.*) in the eye.
 ἄζ ἄn τ-ῥῖόῖn (*f.*) at the nose.

S, followed by b, c, o, ζ, m, p, τ, can neither be eclipsed nor aspirated, as before shown (page 22) ; the reason is that τ, followed by these letters (ῥ of course being suppressed), could not be pronounced, neither could ῖ (dotted) be pronounced before these letters.

ἄn ῥζῖḁn (*f.*), the knife.
 ʋo'n ῥcάτ (*m.*), to the shadow.
 αῖῖ ἄn ῥcῖḁτ (*f.*), on the shield.
 X λeῖῥ ἄn ῥooc (*m.*), with the trumpet.
 ó'n ῥmῖoῖῥ (*m.*), from the marrow.
 ἄn ῥpḁῖῖῖn (*m.*), of the labourer.

OBS.—Examples of ῥ eclipsed by τ in the dative have been already given under Rule III., on the preposition with the article. The preposition is always used with the dative.

The rule does not apply in any case of the plural. S here may be said to follow the rules of aspiration rather than eclipsis as regards the instances in which the change of sound takes place ; but after ʋe and ʋo, &c., with the article it is eclipsed, as with the other prepositions.

EXERCISE X.

ῥαυ, far.

ἑαν, follow.

μέρο, size.

ῥέρο, blow.

ῥεοῦ, a jewel.

ῥυῖθεαῖάν, a seat.

τεαῖ, a house.

ταῖαι, give.

1. Τεαῖ ἐν τ-ῥαυαῖ.
2. Σεοῦ ἐν τ-ῥαο-ῖαι.
3. Μέρο ἐν τ-ῥεοῖ.
4. ῤυαῖ ἐν ῥοοῖ.
5. Ὁοῖ βυαῖ ῥέ ἐν τ-ῥαῖ (*acc. fem.*).
6. Ταῖαι ἐν ῥυῖθεαῖάν (*acc. mas.*) ὁο'ν τ-ῥα-ῖαι.
7. Τόῖ αῖ ἐν τ-ῥύῖ ἐ.
8. Ἀ β-ῥαυ ὁο'ν τ-ῥαοῖ.
9. ἑαν ἐ αῖ ἐν τ-ῥαῖ.
10. Ὁοῖ ῥέ ἑαῖ ἐν ῥοοῖ.

-
1. (The) house of the priest.
 2. (The) jewel of the world.
 3. (The) size of the sail.
 4. (The) sound of the trumpet.
 6. He struck the beam.
 6. Give the seat to the priest.
 7. Take it out of the eye.
 8. Far from the world.
 9. Follow him on the street.
 10. He blew with the trumpet.
-

Of the use of ν, τ, and ἡ, before nouns beginning with vowels.

The rules regarding this peculiar use of ν and η, and the aspirate ἡ, do not, strictly speaking, come under the head of Eclipsis, because a vowel cannot be eclipsed; but in order not to multiply grammatical terms, we treat of them here.

RULE VIII.

n BEFORE VOWELS.

In every instance where an initial *consonant* would be eclipsed, words beginning with a vowel will take an n before them, except where Δn is expressed ; the n of Δn is then sufficient.

EXERCISE XI.—EXAMPLES.

Under Rule I.

Δn n-ΔpΔn, our bread. βup n-obΔp, your work.
 Δn n-ΔtΔp, our father. Δ n-euθΔc, their clothes.

Under Rule II.

nΔ n-ΔnpΔ, of the storms.
 nΔ n-eun, of the birds.
 nΔ n-ιΔpγ, of the fish.
 nΔ n-όιγ, of the virgins.
 nΔ n-uβ, of the eggs.

Under Rule IV.

Δ n-Διnm, in name. ιΔp n-όλ, after drinking
 , n-Éιpunn, in Ireland. Δ n-uΔcβΔp, in terror.
 Δ n-ολΔιnn, in wool.

Under Rule V.

γo n-ιnneopΔo, that I will tell.
 nΔc n-eιtιλλιm, do I not fly ?
 oΔ n-όλpΔιnn, if I should drink.

Under Rule VI.

բաճժ n-ձերման, seven songs.
 օժժ n-եւժ, eight steeds.
 ռաօի n-օիրօ, nine sledges.
 յեւժ n-ինջեանա, ten daughters.

EXERCISE XII.

Ծումն, to us. եւթեւծ, flight.

1. Ա n-ձումն ձն Աժար. 2. Զր n-Աժար.
 3. Եւծար Զր n-ձման Ծումն. 4. Լարօ-բաճժ
 Բաժարաւ 1 n-Եւրումն. 5. Եւանաժժ Զր Բար
 n-օծար. 6. Եւ իւ ձ n-ւաժժար. 7. Եւ բաճժ
 n-ձերման ձոր ձն Լաժար. 8. Եւ յեւժ n-ին-
 ճեանա ձւջ. 9. Եւթեւծ ձն n-եւն. 10. Ծա
 n-օլբումն սւջ քար.

1. In (the) name of the Father. 2. Our
 Father. 3. Give (to) us our bread. 4. After
 (the) coming of Patrick to Ireland. 5. A
 blessing on your work. 6. He was in terror.
 7. (There) were seven songs in the book,
 8. (There) were ten daughters with him (he
 had, &c.). 9. (The) flight of the birds. 10. If
 I should drink cold water.

OBS.—ն is often inserted for euphony between preposi-
 tions ending in a vowel, and the relative and possessive pro-
 nouns ձ coming after, as Լե n-ձ քնլ, with her eye; օ n-ձ Ե-
 քնլ, from which is &c. See page 71.

RULE IX.

τ BEFORE VOWELS.

All *masculine* nouns beginning with vowels take τ prefixed in the nominative and accusative case *singular*, when the article αν is expressed.

EXERCISE XIII.

αναν, a soul.
μαρτ, kill.

μύρταλ, awaken.

1. Αν τ-αναν. 2. Αν τ-eun αταρ αν τ-ιαρτ. 3. Αν τ-uirte φαρι. 4. Βυαλ αν τ-uirte. 5. Μύρταλ αν τ-αναν. 6. Μαρτ αν τ-eun. 7. Βι αν τ-eac λαιρι. 8. Το ρεινν ρε αν τ-αβριαν. 9. Αν τ-αναν αταρ αν εολανν. 10. Ταε αν τ-αριαν.

1. The soul. 2. The bird and the fish. 3. The cold water. 4. Strike the water (*acc.*). 5. Awaken the soul (*acc.*). 6. Kill the bird. 7. The steed was strong. 8. He sang the song. 9. The soul and the body. 10. Take the bread.

OBS.— *Feminine* nouns beginning with a vowel never take a τ, as its use is principally to distinguish gender.

RULE X.

USE OF h.

Nouns beginning with a vowel take h prefixed to prevent a hiatus, when the article nΔ is expressed (except in the genitive plural, which takes n). h is also placed after the possessive pronoun, Δ, *her*, when the word following begins with a vowel.

The use of h prefixed to words beginning with vowels hardly comes under rules of grammar, as it is entirely regulated by euphony, and a desire to prevent a hiatus between two vowels, as *le h-1orΔ, with Jesus*. The instances given in the above rule are the only occasions when h answers any grammatical purpose.

OBS.—Δ (possessive pronoun) *his*, aspirates initial letters if aspirable; if not, no change takes place, even when a vowel follows. Δ, *her*, does not change the initial consonant in any case, but takes h before a vowel as above. Δ, *their*, eclipses the initial (if eclipsable), and prefixes n if the following word begins with a vowel. See Exercise II., Rule VIII., and XV., Rule VII., Part I.

EXERCISE XIV.

ΔὐΔιρα, horns.	ινγε (<i>gen.</i>) of an island.
Διλλε (<i>gen.</i>), of a cliff.	λιον, fill.
ΔιλλεΔατ, beauty.	να, of the.
βΔοιγ, folly.	ογιδγ, hunger.

1. nΔ h-ΔὐΔιρα. 2. βΔιγγ nΔ h-Διλλε. 3. nΔ h-ινγε. 4. Δ h-Διnm. 5. Δ ΔnΔm. 6. βΔοιγ

nΔ h-óige. 7. Oo líon ré é le h-uirge.
 8. Le 'n-Δ h-áilleΔct. 9. O'Δ ocraí. 10. Le
 h-iaíge Δsur le h-eun.

1. The horns. 2. (The) top of the cliff.
 3. Of the island. 4. Her name. 5. His soul.
 6. (The) folly of (the) youth. 7. He filled it with
 water. 8. With her beauty. 9. To (or of) his
 hunger. 10. With a fish and with a bird.

ĈΔ, not (probably a form of noĉΔ, now obsolete), is used in Ulster and in Scotland for ní. It requires n to be prefixed to words beginning with a vowel or r; as ĉΔ n-íuīl ré, he is not, for ní íuīl ré, or ní b-íuīl ré. Buē or bΔ the perfect tense of the assertive verb 1r, often aspirates the initial of the succeeding word, as, buō mΔit é, he was good.

A few instances of aspiration and eclipsis occurring under conditions different from any laid down in the foregoing Rules, may be met with in Irish books. Things so closely connected with euphony and elegance of expression, as aspiration and eclipsis undoubtedly are, cannot in all cases be reduced to precise rules; but those given are sufficient to explain their use.

¹ See note page 69.

Short Phrases Illustrating foregoing Rules

VOCABULARY.

αἰο (at or) with her.	ζεῦδαῖβ (<i>dat.</i>) branches
αἰρ ῥεαὸ, during.	ῥλαῖρ (<i>gen.</i>), green.
Αλβα, Scotland.	ῥο νεῖμιν, indeed.
Αλβαῖνν (<i>dat.</i>), Scotland.	ῥο μῖνις, oftentimes.
α μάρις, to-morrow.	λεαβδαῖρ, (<i>pl.</i>) books.
αν-ῥόῖλμτς, very learned.	(<i>gen.</i>) of a book.
	λέῖῥεαὸ, reading.
	λιον, with me.
✕ βαῖλ, prosperity.	— μάρις, morrow.
βεαννυῖῥὸ (may) bless.	μῖς (<i>gen and voc.</i>), son.
β-ῥυῖλ, is, are.	μῖλε, a thousand.
καὸ, what.	μῖνις, often.
✕ καοῖ, way.	νεαῖτ, might.
ῥεο (<i>gen.</i>), first.	μαςῥαὸ, I will go.
κῖα, who?	μαῖβ, was (may be).
κῖαννοῖ, how?	ῥεῖοβ, (who) wrote.
κνοῖς, of a hill.	ῥεαῖ, <i>v.</i> (<i>past</i>) stood.
κο, so, as.	ῥνάτςαὸ, a needle.
κόμυῖρς, a neighbour.	ῥοῖρβῖῥὸ (may) prosper
ῥῥυῖννῖῥ (ye), gathered	τάμ, I am.
ρεακαῖρ, difficult.	τάῖρ, thou art.
νεῖμιν, certain.	ταμαῖλλ, of a while.
οῖολανν (<i>hab.</i>), sells.	ταμαλλ, a while.
ῥάῥ (<i>perf.</i>) left.	τίῥ (<i>dat.</i>), house.
ῥεαὸ, a space of time.	τύ ῥέιν, thyself.
ῥέοῖρ, possible.	τυῖῥῖν (<i>inf.</i>), (to) understand.
ῥλυς, wet.	
ῥόῖλμτς, learned.	ύῥοαῖ, an author.
ῥεαῖρ (<i>v.</i>), cut.	υῖ Ὀνναβῖν, of
ζεῦς, <i>n. m.</i> , a branch.	O'Donovan.

1. Cíannor a b-fuil tú?

2. Cíannor táir,

3. Cíannor tá tú,

4. Cad é mar tá tú,

5. Cíad éadai b-fuil tú,

How are you?

6. Táim go maic. Cíannor a b-fuil tú-féin? I am well. How is yourself?

7. Tá mé go maic, buíodasáir leat. I am well (thanks with you), thank you.

8. Go maib maic d'árat (may good be to you). Thank you.

9. Go m-beannuigiró Dia éuit. May God bless you.

10. Go rairibigiró Dia éuit. May God prosper you.

11. Baid ó Dia ort, a mic mo éiríde. A blessing from God on you, son of my heart.

12. Mo seacht míle beannaict ort. My seven thousand blessings on you.

13. Go m-beannuigiró Dia ar n-obair. May God bless our work.

14. Is breá is an lá é ro. This is a fine day.

15. Béiró ré fliuc a márac. It will be wet to-morrow.

16. Slán leat air sead tamail. Farewell for a while.

17. An labhrann tú Gaeilge? Do you speak Irish.

18. Τά με αἵ λέιξεδὸ ἀν ἐέιν λεαβδαίη. I am reading the First Book.

19. Νί θεαδαίη α ἐνιγρὴν ἐ. It is not hard to understand it.

20. Ἰρ ἐ ρὴν λεαβδαίη ὡί Ὀονναβδάιν. That is O'Donovan's Book.

21. Ἡαὲμαίτ ἀν τ-ύξοδαι α ρερίοβ ἐ? Was it not a good author who wrote it?

22. Βυὸ ρεαρ ἀν ρόγλυντὰ ἐ. He was a very learned man.

23. Δτβεοὐνιξ ἀν τεανῆα ἀρρα. Revive the ancient language.

24. Βέιρὸ ἀν ῥαεὐίλγε ραοί μεαρ ρόρ. The Irish will be yet in esteem.

25. Β-ρὺλ ο' ατδαίη beo? Is your father alive?

26. Νί ρὺλ; τὰ ρέ μαρβ. No; he is dead.

27. Τὰ α μάτδαίη beo. His mother is alive.

28. Νί ρὺλ α ὀεαρβήρῑῡρ τῑνν. His sister is not sick.

29. Βί μο ὀεαρβήράτδαίη α Αλβαινν. My brother was in Scotland.

30. Β-ρὺλ βυρ ῥ-κόμυρρα τῑνν? Is your neighbour sick?

31. Ὅο ἐρυννιξ ρὶβ ρεϋρ ἀν ἐνοίε ῥλδαίη. Ye gathered the grass of the green hill.

32. Ἀν β-ρὺλ τὺ αῖ οὐλ ῥυρ ἀν m-βαίε? Are you going to the town?

33. Ραὲρὰδὸ ἀίη βαλλ ἰαρ β-ρρῑνν. I will go immediately after dinner.

34. *b' fétuiri zo b-fuil ré a u-tig an t-rasairt?* Perhaps he is in the priest's house?

35. *Tá ré rdoi zeugaidb na g-cian.* He is under the branches of the trees.

36. *Raidb tú as an g-carraig?* Were you at the rock?

37. *D' fás mé iudair air an t-rlid é.* I left him up on the mountain.

38. *Seairr zeug de'n cian.* Cut a branch from the tree.

39. *Tadbair oam an t-rnád.* Give me the needle.

40. *Do fear ré iudair air an m-bótar.* He stood up on the road.

41. *Nac í ro an bean móir?* Is not this the big woman?

42. *Ir maid na h-uibe a tá aici.* She has good eggs (It is good the eggs which are with her).

43. *Ir maid ias zo veim.* They are good indeed.

44. *Ciannoir a'oiolann tú na leadbair?* How do you sell the books?

45. *Co rdoi a'rir fétuiri liom.*¹ As cheaply as I can.

46. *Ir é neart a' deundair ceart zo rinic.* It is might which makes right oftentimes.

¹ *A'ir* is a contracted form of *asair*, and is translated "as" in such connexions as the above. It follows *co*, so.

HEADLINES IN COPY-BOOK.

The first thirty-three Headlines consist of the letters and words which occur in the FIRST IRISH BOOK. They present no difficulty to the student; but, as the remaining lines are Irish proverbs, some words which do not occur either in the First or Second Books will be met with in them. These lines are now given here with meaning in English, and the words are incorporated into the vocabulary at end of this book, so that the learner who has studied the First Book and the first portion of the Copy-book may now commence to write out the proverbs, which will be a useful Exercise on the foregoing rules.

Δη τέ λε ηαὐτῆς οὐ He who does not pity
 ἑαυτοῦ, καὶ οὐεν οὐ your case, do not
 ἔπειθάν λειρ. make your com-
 plaint to him.

ὅτι κηαυτοῦ ἀνν οὐ Be honest in all your
 οὐεν γάοτῳι γο dealings.
 h-uile.

Κηυννιγῆ ἀν φευρ λε Make hay while the
 λονηιαὐ κα γρηνε. sun shines.

Οὐεν μαρ βαὐ μῆιτ Do as you would wish
 λεατ βειτ οὐεντα to be done by.
 λεατ.

Ἐμε, κα οὐοηα αζυρ Erin, the tears and
 γμῖζεαὐα οὐ γῦλ. the smiles of thine
 eyes.

Φεάρι κοιγίλτ αρι It is better to spare in
 ο-τῦρ ιονάαρι οειρε. the beginning than
 at the end.

Ζεαλλ βεαζάν αὐτ Promise little, but do
 οὐεν μόριάν. much.

Ζηὐο ταρτ ταρτ. Thirst produces thirst.

Ἰρ ἰονναν Δ βεῖτ μαῖτ It is the same to be
 Δγυρ Δ βεῖτ Δοιῖ- good as to be happy.
 νεαῖ.

Λεανανν νάιη Δγυρ Shame and sorrow fol-
 βηόν αν ούβδαιλce. low vice.

Μά'ρ παθα λά τιγ If the day be long,
 οῖόce. night comes.

Μαιηγ πελλαρ διη Δ Woe (to him who) de-
 εαριου. ceives his friend.

Νι υαιρλεαῖτ γαν ρύ- No nobility without
 βδαιλce. virtue.

Νι β-ρuiλ ραοι γαν There is no sage with-
 λοῖτ. out a fault.

Οε ριον ναῖ μαῖτ A bad blast, which is
 ο' Δόν. not good for (some)
 one.

× Οεῖαρ ρόγ αν λεαγΔ. Illness (is) the com-
 fort of the physician.

Ρηιονη μιαγδαιλ βεαῖα The fear of God (is)
 εαγλα Όε. the first rule of life.

Ρύν γαῖ ρεαριε αν ηιγ The desire of every
 ceαριτ. love (is) the rightful
 king.

Ρανν, ρανναῖο. A song, a songster.

× Σεαῖαιν λυῖτ οευντα Shun those who make
 αν Δεῖραινν. contention.

Τορὰε ρλαῖα ράιλτε. The beginning of a
 prince (is) greeting.

Τορὰε ρλάιντε cov- The beginning of
 λαο. health (is) sleep.

ἡ δὲ ἀρχὴ τοῦ φόβου τοῦ θεοῦ. The fear of God (is) the
 é. beginning of wis-
 dom.

ὑμῖν δὲ ὁ ὑμῖν δὲ ὑμῖν δὲ. Humility to nobleness.

NOTE.

The inflections or changes of termination which nouns and verbs undergo in Irish will appear strange to the learner who has no knowledge of any language but English. We have not in this book entered into any explanation of the rules by which they are governed, but have, even at some waste of space, given in the Vocabulary at the end all the inflected forms which were necessary for our present purpose. When the learner comes to understand the Rules of Declension and Conjugation he will not require this aid.

The following explanation will for the present be sufficient :—

The Nominative case is the same as the Nominative in English.

The Genitive is like the Possessive.

The Dative is like the Objective, governed by a preposition, which is *always* used with this case in Irish.

The Accusative case is the same as the Objective.

The Vocative case corresponds to the Nominative of *address* in English.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN VOCABULARY.

acc. accusative.
adj. adjective.
adv. adverb.
cond. conditional.
conj. conjunction.
dat. dative.
dem. demonstrative.
emph. emphatic.
f. feminine.
fut. future.
gen. genitive.
hab. habitual.
imp. imperative.
indic. indicative.
inf. infinitive.
int. interrogative.
intens. intensitive.
interj. interjection.
m. masculine.
n. noun.
neg. negative.

nom. nominative.
num. numeral.
opt. optative.
ord. ordinal.
par. particle.
part. participle.
pass. passive.
pers. person.
pl. plural.
poss. possessive.
prep. preposition.
pron. pronoun.
pr. pron. prepositional
pronoun.
pres. present.
reit. reiterative.
rel. relative.
sing. singular.
subj. subjunctive.
voc. vocative

VOCABULARY OF ALL WORDS IN THIS BOOK.

Δ, <i>poss. pron.</i> his, her, its, their.	ἄλ, <i>n. f.</i> will, pleasure.
	ἀλλ, <i>n. f.</i> a cliff.
Δ, <i>rel. pron.</i> who, which.	ἄλλε, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of a cliff
Δ (sign of infin.), to.	ἄλλεαῖτ, <i>n. f.</i> beauty.
Δ, <i>intrj.</i> sign of voc.), o.	Διμῑρι, <i>n. f.</i> time, season
Δ, <i>prep.</i> in.	Διnm, <i>n. m.</i> a name.
Δβῑάν, <i>n. m.</i> a song.	Διῑ, <i>prep.</i> on, upon.
Δβῑαῖn, <i>n. m. pl.</i> songs.	Διῑ, <i>pr. pron.</i> on him.
Δα, <i>pr. pron.</i> at or with them.	Διῑ βαλλ, <i>adv. phrase,</i> on the spot, by-and-by
Δαῖn, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of contention.	Διῑ φεαῖ, <i>adv.</i> during.
Δαῖnn, <i>n. m.</i> contention.	Διῑσιῖ, <i>n. m.</i> silver, money.
Δαῖτ, <i>conj.</i> but.	Διῑσιῖτε, <i>adj.</i> special.
Δῖ, <i>n. m.</i> luck.	Διῑ μαῖοῖn, <i>adv. phrase</i> in the morning.
Δῖαῖ, <i>n. f.</i> a horn.	Διῑ ο-τύῑ, <i>adv. phrase,</i> in the beginning.
Δῖαῖα, <i>n. f. pl.</i> horns.	Διῑ, <i>n. f.</i> a place.
Δῖmuῖ, <i>n. m.</i> timber.	ἄλ, <i>n. m.</i> a brood.
Δζ, <i>prep.</i> at, with.	ἄλβα, <i>n. f.</i> Scotland.
Δζ, sign of participle.	ἄλβαῖnn, <i>dat.</i> (in) Scot- land.
Δζαῖβ, <i>pr. pron.</i> at you.	ἄλuῖnn, <i>adj.</i> beautiful.
Δζαῖῖ, <i>n. f.</i> a face.	Δm, <i>n. m.</i> time.
Δζαῖnn, <i>pr. pron.</i> at us.	Δmαῖ, <i>adv.</i> out.
Δζαm, <i>pr. pron.</i> at me.	Δmαῖλ suffix. (<i>al.</i>), like
Δζατ, <i>pr. pron.</i> at thee.	Δmαῖn, <i>adv.</i> only, alone
Δζuῑ, <i>conj.</i> and.	Δ mαῖαῖ, <i>adv</i> tomorrow
Διῖ, <i>pr. pron.</i> at (or with) her	

Δ m-bαίλε, <i>adv.</i> at home	ΔοιβνεΔć, <i>adj.</i> glad,
(see 'r Δn m-bαίλε).	happy.
Δμουγ, <i>adv.</i> outside.	Δοιr, <i>n. f.</i> age.
Δn, <i>article</i> , the.	Δon, <i>num.</i> one.
Δn, <i>int. par.</i> whether?	Δon-oeυγ, <i>num.</i> eleven.
Δn, <i>neg. par.</i> (in or un)	ΔonmΔō, <i>ord. num.</i> first
not.	ΔonmΔō-oeυγ, <i>ord.</i>
Δn, <i>intens. par.</i> very.	<i>num.</i> eleventh.
Δnam, <i>n. m.</i> a soul.	ΔοrοΔ, <i>adj.</i> old, aged.
Δnam, <i>adv.</i> seldom.	Δr, <i>poss. pron.</i> our.
Δn-βρεΔγ, <i>adj.</i> very fine	Δr, <i>int. par.</i> whether?
ΔnrΔ, <i>n. m.</i> a storm.	Δr, <i>rel. pron.</i> who, what
Δn-ρόγlumτΔ, <i>part.</i>	(before past tense).
<i>adj.</i> very learned.	ΔrΔn, <i>n. m.</i> bread.
Δnιor, <i>adv.</i> up (from	Δrο, <i>adj.</i> high, loud.
below).	ΔrοeΔrpoγ, <i>n. m.</i> an
Δn-mΔιć, <i>adj.</i> very good	Archbishop.
Δnn, <i>prep.</i> in.	Δrο-meΔr, <i>n. m.</i> high
Δnn, <i>pr. pron.</i> in him,	regard.
in it.	Δrοpιγ, <i>n. m.</i> a high
Δnn, <i>adv.</i> there, therein	king, a monarch.
Δnnr, <i>prep.</i> in.	ΔrrΔ, <i>adj.</i> ancient.
Δnn rin, <i>adv.</i> there (in	Δrοrcoιλ, <i>n. f.</i> a high
that), then.	school, a college.
Δnn ro, <i>adv.</i> here, in this	Δr, <i>prep.</i> out of.
Δnn rúo, <i>adv.</i> there,	Δ'r (cont. for Δγur), as,
yonder.	and.
Δnoir, <i>adv.</i> now.	ΔrτεΔć, <i>adv.</i> in, into.
Δnrόγ, <i>n. m.</i> misery.	Δrτιγ, <i>adv.</i> inside.
ΔnuΔr, <i>adv.</i> down (from	Δć, <i>reit. par.</i> (re) again
above).	ΔćΔir, <i>n. m.</i> a father.

- Ἀτὰρ, n. m. gen. of a father.**
Ἀτβεοῦν, verb, revive
βᾶ, n. f. pl. cows.
βᾶ, v. (past indic. of ἦν) was ; see βυῶ.
βᾶν, n. m. a boat.
βᾶν (condit. of ἦν) may be, was.
βᾶν, n. f. prosperity, success.
βᾶν, n. m. (nom. and gen.) a town.
βᾶν, adj. gen. of βᾶν, white.
βᾶν, n. f. a wedding.
βᾶν, n. f. a queen.
βᾶν, n. f. a lady, a chieftainess.
βᾶν, n. m. gen. of a bard.
βᾶν, n. m. a hat.
βᾶν, adj. white.
βᾶν, n. m. danger.
βᾶν, n. f. folly.
βᾶν, n. m. a bard.
βᾶν, n. m. the top.
βᾶν, n. f. a bee.
βᾶν, adj. little.
- βᾶν, n. m. a little, a few.**
βᾶν, n. f. a woman.
βᾶν, n. f. a blessing.
βᾶν, v. imp. bless
βᾶν, v. (opt.) (may) bless.
βᾶν, v. (cond.), would give.
βᾶν, n. f. (nom. and gen.) life.
βᾶν, v. (fut.) will be.
βᾶν, v. (imp.) bring.
βᾶν, v. (inf.) to be.
βᾶν, n. f. a being.
βᾶν, adj. living, alive.
βᾶν, v. (imp.) animate.
βᾶν, adj. mannered
βᾶν, v. (int.) is, are?
βᾶν, v. (imp.) be.
βᾶν, adj., gen. of beo, living.
βᾶν, v. (past indic.) was.
βᾶν, v. (1st pers. sing. past), I was.
βᾶν, adj. (gen. and voc. of βᾶν), little.
βᾶν, adj. melodious, harmonious.

buíodan (3rd pers. pl. past), they were.	buacáilla, n. m. gen. of a boy, cowboy.
blar, n. m. taste.	buadairt, n. f. trouble
bláct, n. m. a blossom.	buail, v. (imp.) strike.
bliaóuin, n. f. a year.	buail, v. (past indic.) (he) struck.
bó, n. f. a cow.	buailéann, v. (hab.) does strike.
boct, adj. poor.	buailéar, v. (rel. pres.) (who) strikes.
bótar, n. m. a road.	buailéar, 1st per. sing past, I struck.
bótar-iadain, n. m. a railroad.	buailfinn, v. (cond.) I would strike.
briáct, n. m. judgment; see go briáct.	buailir, v. (opt.) may strike.
briáctair, n. m. a brother	buailaó, v. (inf.) to strike.
breac, adj. speckled.	buán, adj. lasting.
breáḡ, adj. fine, fair.	buannaoḡalac, adj. long lived.
brian, n. m. Brian.	buannearmác, adj. persevering.
briain, n. m. gen. of Brian.	buó, was; see ba.
briac, adj. gen. of breac speckled.	buíoe, adj. yellow.
briḡ, n. f. essence.	buíoeac, adj. thankful
briḡoe, n. f. gen. of Brigid.	buíoeacar, n. m. thanks
briḡir, n. f. Brigid.	gratitude.
briarte, part adj. broken	buir, post. pron. your.
briḡ, n. f. a shoe.	Cá, int. par. where?
briḡa, n. f. pl. shoes.	Cá, neg. par. not.
brión, n. m. sorrow.	
buacáill, n. m. a cowboy, a boy.	

Cao, <i>int. adv.</i> what.	Céao, <i>num.</i> a hundred.
Čaill, <i>v.</i> (<i>past indic.</i>) lost.	Ceuona, <i>adj.</i> same.
Čaillleap, <i>v.</i> (<i>rel. pres.</i>) (who) loses.	Ceann, <i>n. m.</i> a head.
	Ceanntípe, <i>n. m.</i> a head-land.
Čait, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a cat	Ceannuíòe, <i>n. m.</i> a merchant.
Čait, <i>v.</i> spend, eat, use	
Čaitilín, <i>n. f.</i> Catherine	Ceannuiğ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> buy.
Čaoč, <i>adj.</i> blind.	Čeannuiğ, <i>v. past indic.</i>
Čaoi, <i>n. m.</i> way.	bought.
Čaoim, <i>adj.</i> gentle, mild	Ceapc, <i>n. f.</i> a hen.
Čaoirfeoil, <i>n. f.</i> mutton	Ceapc, <i>n. m.</i> right.
Čaoim, <i>adj.</i> kind, gentle	Ceātair, <i>num.</i> four.
Čaoim, <i>adj., pl.</i> of caoim, kind, soft.	Ceātair-oeuğ, <i>num.</i> fourteen.
Čaoia, <i>n. f.</i> a sheep.	Ceātiamāo, <i>ord. num</i>
Čapaill, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a horse.	fourth.
	Ceātiamāo-oeuğ, <i>ord. num.</i> fourteenth.
Čapaill, <i>n. m.</i> a horse.	
Čapia, } <i>n. m.</i> and <i>f.</i>	Céro, <i>num.</i> (<i>gen.</i> of
Čapiao, } a friend.	čeuo), first.
Čapiao, <i>n. m. dat.</i> of čapia.	Céin, <i>adj.</i> (<i>dat.</i> of cian), distant.
Čapiadig, <i>n. f.</i> a rock.	Céiro, <i>n. f.</i> a trade.
Čap, <i>n. m.</i> a case.	Céiroe, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of a trade.
Čat, <i>n. m.</i> a cat.	
Čat, <i>n. m.</i> a battle.	Céitpe, <i>num.</i> four (with noun).
Čatā, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a battle.	Céitpe-oeuğ, <i>num.</i> fourteen (with noun).
Čatair, <i>n. f.</i> a city.	
Čatbāip, <i>n. m.</i> a helmet	Ceoil, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of music

Ceol, <i>n. m.</i> music.	Cloöbuaίλτε, <i>part.</i>
Ĉeuo, <i>ord. num.</i> first.	adj. printed.
Ceuo-ppoinn, <i>n. f.</i>	Clog, <i>n. m.</i> a bell.
breakfast, first meal.	Clogteac, <i>n. m.</i> a bell-
Cia, <i>int. pron.</i> who?	house.
Cian, <i>adj.</i> far distant.	Cluar, <i>n. f.</i> an ear.
Cianor, <i>adj.</i> how?	Cneapra, <i>adj.</i> honest.
Cill, <i>n. f.</i> a church.	Cnoic, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a hill
Cipoe, (<i>nom.</i> and <i>gen.</i>)	Ĉo, <i>adv.</i> so, as.
a chest.	Coölað, <i>n. m.</i> sleep.
Cladairpe, <i>n. m.</i> a cow-	Cozað, <i>n. m.</i> war.
ard.	Cozaioð, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of war
Clairöeam, <i>n. m.</i> a	Cozar, <i>n. m.</i> a whisper
sword.	Coizilt <i>v. (inf.)</i> (to)
Clair, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a	spare.
table.	Coir, <i>adj.</i> just, right.
Clar, <i>n. m.</i> a table, a	Coipe, <i>n. m.</i> a cauldron
board.	Colann, <i>n. f.</i> the body.
Cleap, <i>n. m.</i> craft, a trick	Comurra, <i>n. f.</i> a neigh-
Cléib, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a	bour.
bosom.	Corpac, <i>n. f.</i> Cork
Cliað, <i>n. m.</i> the chest,	Corpacige, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of
bosom.	Cork
Clirte, <i>adj.</i> expert, ac-	Corp, <i>n. m.</i> a body
tive.	Cor, <i>n. f.</i> a foot
Cloc, <i>n. f.</i> a stone.	Corz, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to check
Clocairpe, <i>n. m.</i> a stone-	Crainn, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a
cutter.	tree.
Cloð, <i>n. m.</i> a print, type	Craann, <i>n. m.</i> a tree.
Cloöbuaίλ, <i>v. (imp.)</i>	Criaðairpe, <i>n. m.</i> a la-
print.	bourer.

Críç, <i>n. f.</i> a country.	Ṫá-veuṡ, <i>num.</i> twelve
Críoc, <i>n. f.</i> end.	Ṫáil, <i>n. f.</i> a meeting.
CróòΔ, <i>adj.</i> valiant.	Ṫair, <i>n. f.</i> an oak.
Cróíòe, <i>n. m.</i> a heart.	Ṫam, <i>pr. pron.</i> to me.
Cruiṡniṡ, <i>v. imp.</i> gather	Ṫam, <i>n. m.</i> an ox.
Ṫruiṡniṡ, <i>v. (past. indic)</i>	Ṫán, <i>n. m.</i> a poem.
gathered.	Ṫaoine, <i>n. m. pl.</i> people
Cú, <i>n. m.</i> and <i>f.</i> a hound	ṪarΔ, <i>ord. num.</i> second
Ṫuṡam, <i>pr. pron.</i> to me	ṪarΔ-veuṡ, <i>ord. num.</i>
unto me.	twelfth.
Curo, <i>n. f.</i> a portion, a	Ṫé, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of God.
share.	Ṫe, <i>prep.</i> of, off, from.
Cúṡ, <i>num.</i> five.	ṪeΔçairò, <i>v. (subj.)</i> went
Cúṡveuṡ, <i>num.</i> fifteen	ṪeΔçair, <i>adj.</i> difficult.
CúṡeΔò, <i>ord. num.</i> fifth	ṪeΔçimΔò, <i>ord. num.</i>
CúṡeΔò - veuṡ, <i>ord.</i>	tenth.
<i>num.</i> fifteenth.	ṪeΔṡ, <i>adj.</i> good.
Cuir, <i>v. (imp.)</i> put.	ṪeΔṡòuine, <i>n. m.</i> a good
Cuirle, <i>n. f.</i> a vein, a	man, a good person.
pulse.	ṪeΔṡ-ríṡ, <i>n. m.</i> a good
Ṫum, <i>com. prep.</i> (to	king.
understood) towards,	Ṫearb, <i>ad.</i> real, genuine
unto.	ṪearbriΔçair, <i>n. m.</i> a
CúimΔṡ, <i>adj.</i> narrow.	brother, a real brother
Cú-marΔ, <i>n. m.</i> a sea-	Ṫearṡ, <i>adj.</i> red.
dog.	Ṫearbriúr, <i>n. f.</i> a sister
Cup, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to put.	Ṫe briṡ, <i>conj.</i> because
Ṫá, <i>conj.</i> if.	Ṫeic, <i>num.</i> ten.
Ṫ'Δ, for Ṫo Δ, to his,	Ṫeimín, <i>adj.</i> certain.
to her.	Ṫeipe, }
Ṫá, <i>num.</i> two.	ṪeipeΔò, } <i>n. m.</i> an end

Deip̃s, <i>adj. gen.</i> of	Dočar, <i>n.m.</i> loss, harm
veap̃s, <i>red.</i>	Dóčar, <i>n. m.</i> hope.
Deop, <i>n. m.</i> a tear.	Dó-öeũs, <i>num.</i> twelve.
Deop̃a, <i>n. m. plu.</i> tears	Dóöeunt̃a, <i>part. adj.</i>
Deũs, <i>num.</i> teen.	impossible.
Deun, <i>v.(imp.)</i> make, do	Dófeic̃ioñač̃, <i>adj.</i> in-
Deuñač̃, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to do	visible.
Deuñar, <i>v. (rel. pres.)</i>	Dóib̃, <i>pr. pron.</i> to them
(who) does.	Dóinñaill, <i>n.m. gen.</i> of
Deunt̃a, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of	Donal.
making.	Dóinñall, <i>n. m.</i> Donal,
Deunt̃a, <i>pass.par.</i> done	Daniel.
Dia, <i>n. m.</i> God.	Dona, <i>adj.</i> wretched,
Dib̃peač̃, <i>n. m.</i> exile.	unfortunate.
Dil̃r, <i>adj.</i> dear, fond.	Donn, <i>adj.</i> brown.
Diol̃ann, <i>v. (hab.)</i> sells.	Dop̃ar, <i>n. m.</i> a door.
Díom, <i>pr. pron.</i> off or	Dop̃n, <i>n. m.</i> a fist.
from me.	D̃p̃reos̃, <i>n.f.</i> a brier.
Díot, <i>pr. pron.</i> off or	Dub̃, <i>adj.</i> black.
from thee.	Dúb̃ail̃ce, <i>n. f.</i> vice.
Dc, <i>prep.</i> to.	Duille, <i>n. m.</i> a leaf.
Dó, <i>poss. pron.</i> thy.	Duine, <i>n. m.</i> a man, a
Dó, <i>num.</i> two.	person.
Dó <i>prefix</i> , implying	Duinñ, <i>pr. pron.</i> to us.
difficulty.	Duit̃, <i>pr. pron.</i> to thee
Dó, <i>pr. pron.</i> to him.	Dul̃, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to go
Dó, <i>par.</i> used before	going.
certain tenses.	Dún, <i>v. (imp.)</i> shut.
Dó, <i>sign of inf.</i> to.	Dún, <i>v. (past indic.)</i> shut
Dóbeur̃ač̃, <i>adj.</i> ill-	Dúñač̃, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to shut
mannered	Dúnt̃a, <i>pass. part.</i> shut

É, <i>pers. pron.</i> he, him, it	ῥᾱολ- cú, <i>n. m.</i> a wolf.
Εᾱć, <i>n. m.</i> a steed.	ῥᾱćuᾱᾱᾱᾱ, <i>adv. phrase</i>
Εᾱḡḷᾱ, <i>n. f.</i> fear.	towards.
Εᾱḡḡᾱ, <i>n. f.</i> wisdom.	ῥᾱᾱᾱ, <i>n. f.</i> a space of
Εᾱć, <i>n. m. pl.</i> steeds.	time.
Éᾱᾱᾱ, <i>n. f.</i> Ireland.	ῥᾱḷḷᾱᾱ, <i>v. (rel. pres.)</i>
Éᾱᾱᾱᾱ, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of	(who) deceives.
Ireland.	ῥᾱᾱ, <i>n. m.</i> a man.
Éᾱᾱᾱᾱ, <i>n. f. dat.</i> (in)	ῥᾱᾱᾱᾱ, <i>n. m. dat. pl.</i>
Ireland.	(to) men.
Εᾱḷḷᾱᾱ, <i>v. (1st sing. pres.)</i> I fly.	ῥᾱᾱᾱᾱᾱ, <i>adj.</i> manly
Εᾱḷḷᾱᾱ, <i>n. m.</i> flight.	ῥᾱᾱᾱᾱ, <i>n. m.</i> a field,
Εᾱḷᾱ, <i>n. m.</i> knowledge,	land.
skill.	ῥᾱᾱ-ḷᾱᾱ, <i>n. m.</i> a
Εᾱᾱć, <i>n. m.</i> clothes.	musician.
Εᾱᾱ, <i>n. m.</i> a bird, a fowl.	ῥᾱᾱ-ῥᾱᾱ, <i>n. m.</i> a
ῥᾱ, <i>prep.</i> under; see	seer, a wizard.
ῥᾱᾱ.	ῥᾱᾱᾱ, <i>comp. adj.</i> better
ῥᾱᾱ, <i>adj.</i> distant; ᾱ ḃ-	ῥᾱᾱ, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of
ῥᾱᾱ, <i>adv.</i> far away.	knowledge.
ῥᾱᾱ, <i>adj.</i> long.	ῥᾱḷḷᾱᾱ, <i>v. (hab.)</i> sees,
ῥᾱḡ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> leave.	does see.
ῥᾱḡ, <i>v. (past indic.)</i> left.	ῥᾱᾱᾱ, <i>adj.</i> possible.
ῥᾱḷḷᾱ, <i>n. f.</i> greeting.	ῥᾱᾱ, <i>emph. pron.</i> self,
ῥᾱᾱᾱ, <i>n. m.</i> a ring.	own.
ῥᾱᾱḡ, <i>n. f.</i> the sea.	ῥᾱᾱ, <i>n. f.</i> flesh, meat
ῥᾱᾱᾱḡ, <i>adj.</i> wide.	ῥᾱᾱ, <i>n. m.</i> grass, hay.
ῥᾱᾱ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> stay.	ῥᾱć, <i>n. m.</i> a raven.
ῥᾱᾱ, <i>prep.</i> under.	ῥᾱᾱ, <i>n. m.</i> a deer.
ῥᾱᾱ, <i>adj.</i> wild.	ῥᾱḷḷᾱ, <i>num.</i> twenty.
	ῥᾱḷḷᾱᾱ, <i>num.</i> twentieth

File, <i>n. m.</i> a poet.	Forisio, } <i>n. f.</i> pa-
Fileadò, <i>n. m. gen. pl.</i> of poets.	Forisioe, } tience.
Fion, <i>n. m.</i> wine.	Foilirig, <i>v. (imp.)</i> show,
Fiona, <i>n. m. gen. of</i> wine.	publish.
Fior, <i>adj.</i> true.	Foilirigeann, <i>v. (hab.)</i> shows.
Fiorbuan, <i>adj.</i> stead-	Foilirigeair, <i>v. (past</i>
fast.	<i>indic.)</i> I showed.
Fior-càird, <i>n. m. or f.</i> a true friend.	Follam, <i>adj.</i> empty.
Fioròilir, <i>adj.</i> sincere.	Fór, <i>adv.</i> yet.
Fior, <i>n. m.</i> knowledge.	Forzailte, <i>pass. part.</i> opened.
Fir, <i>n. m. (gen. and voc)</i> of a man.	Fuaim, <i>n. f.</i> a sound.
Fir, <i>n. m. pl.</i> men.	Fuair, <i>adj. gen. of</i> fuair, cold.
Flaic, <i>n. m.</i> a prince.	Fuair, <i>adj.</i> cold.
Flaic, <i>n. m. gen. of</i> a prince.	Fuil, <i>n. f.</i> blood.
Fliuc, <i>adj.</i> wet.	Fuil, <i>v. (subj.)</i> am.
Focail, <i>n. m. (gen. and pl.)</i> words.	Fuilm, <i>v. (subj.)</i> I am.
Focal, <i>n. m.</i> a word.	Fuinneo, <i>n. f.</i> a window
Fóglum, <i>v. (imp.)</i> learn.	Fulaing, <i>v. (imp.)</i> suffer
Fóglum, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to learn.	Fulang, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to suffer
Fóglumic, <i>adj.</i> learned	Tab, <i>v. (imp.)</i> take, seize.
Fóga, <i>v. (imp.)</i> warn.	Tabáil, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to take, taking.
Fógaid, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to warn	Tabair, <i>n. m.</i> a goat.
Fogur, <i>adj.</i> near; a b-fogur, <i>adv.</i> near.	Tab, <i>adj. pron.</i> each, every.
	Tabair, <i>n. m. (nom. and gen.)</i> a thief.

	(<i>n.f.</i> Gaelic	ῥῖλ, <i>adj.</i> (<i>voc.</i> of ῥεᾶλ), (the lan- bright. guage of ῥῖλλᾰ, <i>n.m.</i> a servant. the Irish ῥῖλᾰ, <i>v.</i> (<i>imp.</i>) take, and of the receive. Highland ῥῖλῖ, <i>adj.</i> (<i>gen.</i>) green Scotch.) ῥῖλῖ, <i>adj.</i> green.
ῥεῶιλῖς, ῥεῶιλῖς,		
ῥᾶιλ, <i>n. f.</i> steam, va- pour.		ῥῖλῖ, <i>n. m.</i> a lock. ῥεῶῖδᾰ, <i>adj.</i> noisy, quarrelsome.
ῥᾶιλε, <i>n.f.gen.</i> of steam		
ῥᾶν, <i>prep.</i> without.		ῥῖκ, <i>adj.</i> cunning, wise
ῥᾶοῖ, <i>n. f.</i> wind.		ῥῖνῖ, <i>v.</i> makes.
ῥᾶῖβ, <i>adj.</i> rough, rug- ged.		ῥῖνῖ, <i>n. m.</i> (<i>nom. and gen.</i>) work, business.
ῥεᾶλ, <i>adj.</i> bright, white		ῥῖ, <i>prep.</i> unto, till.
ῥεᾶλλ, <i>n. m.</i> a pledge, a promise.		ῥῖ, <i>par.</i> before verbs, that.
ῥεᾶλλ, <i>v.</i> (<i>imp.</i>) promise.		ῥῖ, <i>par.</i> , before an ad- jective forms an ad- verb.
ῥεᾶρῖ, <i>v.</i> (<i>imp.</i>) cut.		
ῥεᾶρῖν, <i>n. m.</i> a com- plaint.		ῥῖ βῖδᾰ, <i>adv.</i> for ever.
ῥεᾶρῖνῖδῖ, <i>n. m.</i> a hare.		ῥῖ βῖνῖν, <i>adv.</i> indeed
ῥεᾶρῖδᾰ, <i>n. m.</i> a ge- neration.		ῥῖ μᾶῖτ, <i>adv.</i> well.
ῥεᾶρῖδᾶῖς, <i>n. m. pl.</i> generations.		ῥῖ μῖνῖκ, <i>adv.</i> often- times.
ῥεῦς, <i>n. f.</i> a branch.		ῥῖν, <i>n. m.</i> a field, a garden.
ῥεῦςᾶῖβ, <i>n. f.</i> (<i>dat.</i>) branches.		ῥῖ τῖνῖ, <i>adv.</i> heavily
ῥεῦρ, <i>adj.</i> sharp.		ῥῖ ἡ-ῖλε, <i>adv.</i> wholly.
		ῥῖδῖ, <i>n. m.</i> love.
		ῥῖδῖνῖς, <i>v.</i> (<i>imp.</i>) love.

Ἡμεῖς, <i>n. f. gen. of the sun.</i>	ἰονοευντα, <i>part. adj. fit to be done, practicable.</i>
Ἡμεῖς, <i>n. f. the sun.</i>	ἰονμου, <i>adj. dear, beloved.</i>
Ἡμεῖς, <i>v. (imp.) pray.</i>	ἰοννου, <i>adj. equal.</i>
Ἡμεῖς, <i>v. (inf.) to pray.</i>	ἰν, <i>prep. in; see ι.</i>
Ἡμεῖς, <i>n. f. prayer.</i>	ἰν, <i>v. (assertive) is.</i>
Ἡμεῖς, <i>par. before verbs, that.</i>	ἰς, <i>n. m. a day.</i>
Ἡμεῖς, <i>prep. unto, towards</i>	ἰσβιανν, <i>v. (hab.) does speak.</i>
ἰ, <i>prep. in; see ι.</i>	ἰσχυρ, <i>adj. strong.</i>
ἰ, <i>pers. pron. she, her.</i>	ἰσμη, <i>n. f. a hand.</i>
ἰαυ, <i>pers. pron. they, them.</i>	ἰσν, <i>adj. full.</i>
ἰαρ, <i>prep. after.</i>	ἰσν, <i>n. m. the full.</i>
ἰαριν, <i>n. m. gen. of iron.</i>	ἰσοκ, <i>n. m. a hero.</i>
ἰαρον, <i>n. m. iron.</i>	ἰσοξ, <i>n. m. a calf.</i>
ἰαρις, <i>n. m. a fish.</i>	ἰσοξ-μαρις, <i>n. m. a sea calf.</i>
ἰβ, <i>pers. pron. you, ye.</i>	ἰσοιξφοιλ, <i>n. f. veal.</i>
ἰοιρ, <i>prep. between.</i>	ἰε, <i>prep. with.</i>
ἰνγεαν, <i>n. f. a daughter</i>	ἰεβδαιρ, <i>n. m. gen. of a book.</i>
ἰνγεανδ, <i>n. f. pl. daughters.</i>	ἰεβδαιρ, <i>n. m. pl. books</i>
ἰνν, <i>pers. pron. we, us.</i>	ἰεβδαιρ, <i>a book.</i>
ἰνεοιρδ, <i>v. (1st. sing. fut.) I will tell.</i>	ἰεξδ, <i>n. m. gen. of a physician.</i>
ἰννιρ, <i>v. (imp.) tell.</i>	ἰεαν, <i>v. (imp.) follow.</i>
ἰνρε, <i>n. f. gen. of an island.</i>	ἰεανν, <i>v. (hab.) follows.</i>
ἰον, <i>prefix, expressing fitness.</i>	ἰεανβ, <i>n. m. a child.</i>
ἰονδ, <i>adv. than.</i>	

λεατ, <i>pr. pron.</i> with thee.	λυαc, <i>n. m.</i> a price.
λεαc, <i>n. f.</i> half.	λυαcμaπ, <i>adj.</i> precious
λεαcμaπb, <i>adj.</i> half dead.	λυb, <i>v. (imp.)</i> bend.
λεiγεαo, <i>pres. part.</i> reading.	λυbca, <i>pass. part.</i> bent, looped.
λεim, <i>n. f.</i> a leap.	λυc, <i>n. f.</i> a mouse.
λεimb, <i>n. m. pl.</i> children.	λυct, <i>n. m.</i> folk.
λεip, <i>prep.</i> with ; see le	λυib, <i>n. f.</i> an herb, a plant.
λεip, <i>pr. pron.</i> with him	λυibγοpт, <i>n. m.</i> a garden, herb garden.
лиaг, <i>n. m.</i> a physician	мa, <i>conj.</i> if.
лиaт, <i>adj.</i> gray.	мac, <i>n. m.</i> a son.
лиb, <i>pr. pron.</i> with you.	мac-αλλα, <i>n. m.</i> an echo
лиom, <i>pr. pron.</i> with me	мaοαo, } <i>n. m.</i> a dog.
лиon, <i>v. (imp.)</i> fill.	мaοpαo, }
лиon, <i>v. (past indic.)</i> filled.	мaγαo, <i>n. m.</i> mocking
лоbca, <i>pass. part.</i> rotten	мaиoи, <i>n. f.</i> the morning.
лоc, <i>n. m.</i> a lake, lough.	мaиγoeαn, <i>n. f.</i> a maiden.
лоct, <i>n. f.</i> a fault.	мaиp, <i>v. (imp.)</i> live.
лог, <i>n. m.</i> a hollow.	мaиpe, <i>n. f.</i> Mary.
лонγ, <i>n. f.</i> a ship.	мaиpγ, <i>n. f.</i> woe.
лонγ-coγaиo, <i>n. f.</i> a ship of war.	мaиpтpеоил, <i>n. f.</i> beef.
лонγ-γaиle, <i>n. f.</i> a steamboat.	мaит, <i>v. imp.</i> forgive.
лонγpопт, <i>n. m.</i> a camp, a fort.	мaит, <i>v. past indic.</i> forgave.
лонnpαo, <i>n. m.</i> shining.	мaит, <i>adj.</i> good.
	мaлa, <i>n. m. (nom. and gen.)</i> a bag.

- 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. m.* a monk. 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f.* honey.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. m. gen.* of a monk. 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *num.* a thousand.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *adj.* bald. 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *adj.* sweet.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. m.* a votary. 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f.* meal.
 𐌆𐌆, *prep.* like to, as. 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *adj.* fine, smooth.
 𐌆𐌆, *adv.* as. 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *adj.* often.
 𐌆𐌆, *suffix. (al.)* like. 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f. pl.* months.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f. gen.* of the I, myself.
 sea. 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f. pl.* women.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. m.* morrow. 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f. dat. pl.*
 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *adj.* dead. women.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *v. (imp.)* kill, slay 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f. dat.* (to) a
 𐌆𐌆 𐌆𐌆, *adv.* so, as that woman.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. m.* a beef. 𐌆𐌆, *poss. pron.* my.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *v. (inf.)* to 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *adj. (gen. of 𐌆𐌆𐌆)*
 live. great.
 𐌆𐌆'𐌆 (i.e. 𐌆𐌆 𐌆𐌆) it is. 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *adj.* great, large.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f.* a mother 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *adj. pl.* big.
 𐌆𐌆, *pers. pron.* I, me. 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. m.* much,
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *v. (imp.)* de- many.
 ceive. 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f.* great pain
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *v. (rel. pres.)* 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. m.* a great
 deceives. sail, a mainsail.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. m.* esteem. 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆-𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. m.* great
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f.* size. thirst.
 𐌆𐌆, } *n. f.* a month. 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f.* a pig.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆, } 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f.* pork,
 𐌆𐌆, (*gen. and voc.*) son bacon, swine-flesh.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. m.* Michael. 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f.* people.
 𐌆𐌆𐌆𐌆, *gen.* of Michael 𐌆𐌆𐌆, *n. f.* the sea.

Μυλλᾶς, <i>n. m.</i> top, summit.	Νῆ (cont. for <i>νῆσαν</i>), a daughter.
Μυνᾶ, <i>conj.</i> unless.	Νίον, <i>neg. par.</i> (with past tense) not.
Μυνᾶ, <i>conj.</i> (with past tense) unless.	Νο, <i>conj.</i> or, nor.
Μύρσαι, <i>v. (imp)</i> waken	Νόρ, <i>n. m.</i> habit, custom, fashion.
Νᾶ, <i>article</i> (<i>pl. or gen. fem.</i>) the.	Ὅ, <i>prep.</i> from.
Νᾶς, <i>int. par.</i> whether not.	Ο (form of <i>υᾶ</i>) a grandson, descendant, prefixed to family names.
Νᾶς, <i>neg. par.</i> that not, who not.	Ὀδαίη, <i>n. f.</i> work.
Νᾶςα, <i>par.</i> (with past tense) that not.	Ὀδαίη-τείη, <i>n. f.</i> a fire-work.
Νάιη, <i>n. f.</i> shame.	Ὀδαίη-υίη <i>n. f.</i> a waterwork.
Νοί, <i>num.</i> nine.	Ορεῖα, <i>n. m.</i> hunger.
Νοιόεϋς, <i>num.</i> nineteen.	Οὐτ, <i>num.</i> eight.
Νομί, <i>n. m.</i> a saint.	Οὐτόεϋς <i>num.</i> eighteen
Νομίᾶ ὀ <i>ord. num.</i> ninth	Οὐτᾶ ὀ, <i>ord. num.</i> eighth.
Νομίᾶ ὀ - οεϋς, <i>ord. num.</i> nineteenth.	Οὐτᾶ ὀ - οεϋς, <i>ord. num.</i> eighteenth.
Νομίτᾶ, <i>adj.</i> holy.	Ὄς, <i>adj.</i> young.
Νά'η, <i>par.</i> that not.	Οιόε, <i>n. f.</i> night.
Νεμί, <i>neg. par.</i> (unor in)	Ὄις, <i>n. f.</i> a virgin.
Νεμίτᾶ ἡ βεᾶς, <i>adj.</i> unprofitable.	Οιή, <i>n. m. pl.</i> sledges
Νεμίτᾶ ῥόσαιη, <i>adj.</i> unmerciful.	Ὄλ, <i>v. (imp. and inf.)</i> drink.
Νεῖρ, <i>n. m.</i> might.	Ὀλαίη, <i>n. f. dat.</i> in wool.
Νί, <i>neg. adv.</i> not.	

Όλανν, <i>n. f.</i> wool.	Ψοιτ, <i>n. m.</i> a fort.
Όλc, <i>adj.</i> bad, wicked.	Ψοιτλάντσε, <i>n. f.</i> Wa-
Όλφαινν, <i>v. (cond.)</i> I	terford.
would drink.	Ψόρ, <i>v. imp.</i> marry.
Όρ, <i>n. m.</i> gold.	Ψόρδò, <i>v. (inf.)</i> (to)
Όρο, <i>n. m.</i> a sledge.	marry.
Όρμ, <i>pr. pron.</i> on me.	Ψόρδò, <i>n. m.</i> marriage
Όρμδιβ, <i>pr. pron.</i> on	Ψόρδανν, <i>v. (hab.)</i> marries
you.	Ψρίομ, <i>adj.</i> chief, first.
Όρ, <i>prep.</i> over.	Ψροινν, <i>n. f.</i> a dinner
Ότμδρ, <i>n. m.</i> illness,	a meal.
distemper.	Ψυρ, <i>n. m.</i> a lip.
Ψάνροε, <i>n. m.</i> a child.	Ραδΐρδò, <i>v. 1st. pers. fut.</i>
Ψάνροεδò, (<i>gen. pl.</i> of	I will go.
children.	Ραδòδρc, <i>n. m.</i> sight.
Ψάορμδc, <i>n. m.</i> Patrick	Ραιβ, <i>v. (subj.)</i> was
Ψεαδδò, <i>n. m.</i> sin.	(may be.)
Ψεαδδαιρ, <i>gen.</i> of Peter	Ράιν, <i>n. f. dat.</i> a
Ψεαδδαρ, <i>n. m.</i> Peter.	spade.
Ψέιν, <i>n. f. dat.</i> pain.	Ράν, <i>n. f.</i> a spade.
Ψέιρτ, <i>n. f.</i> a reptile.	Ρανν, <i>n. m.</i> a verse, a
Ψιδν, <i>n. f.</i> pain.	song.
Ψιζίν, <i>n. f.</i> a penny.	Ραννδαιò, <i>n. m.</i> a
Ψιζνε, <i>n. f. pl.</i> pence.	songster.
Ψοδαιλ, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of a	Ριζ, <i>n. m.</i> a king.
people.	Ριδζαιλ, <i>n. f.</i> a rule.
Ψοδαιλ, <i>n. m.</i> a people.	Ρό, <i>intens. par.</i> very,
Ψόζ, <i>n. f.</i> a kiss.	too much.
Ψόζ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> kiss.	Ρο, <i>par.</i> with past
Ψόζ, <i>v. (past. indic.)</i>	tense.
kissed	Ρό-βεαζ, <i>adj.</i> too small

- Ró-mór, *adj.* excessively great, too large. Sáo, *n.m.* a carpenter, a builder.
 Ró-íean, *adj.* very old. Sáo, *adj.* free, cheap.
 Ró-íteit, *adj.* too hot. Sáoúme, *n. m.* a freeman.
 Ruad, *adj.* red.
 Rún, *n. m.* a secret, a desire. Sáoṭair, *n. m. gen.* of work.
 Sázair, *n.m. gen.* and Sáoṭar, *n. m.* work, *pl.* priests. labour.
 Sázair, *n. m.* a priest. Sá, *intens. par.* very, most.
 Sairóir, *adj.* rich, fertile. Sáir-binn, *adj.* most harmonious.
 Sair, *n. f.* a beam.
 Sa m-bairle, *adv.* at home; see a m-bairle. Sáir-éic, *adj.* very wise.
 Sáoéair, *n. m. gen.* of the world. Sáir-mair, *adj.* very good, excellent.
 Sáoéair, *n.m.* the world, the age. Sáir-éic, *n.m.* oppression, fatigue.
 Sáoéair, *adj.* long lived. Scáit, *n. m.* a shadow.
 Sáo, *n. m.* a sage. Scáit, *n. f.* a shield.
 Sáoil, *v. (imp.)* think, suppose. Scoil, *n. f.* a school.
 Sáoil, *v. (past. indic.)* thought. Scoilair, *n. m. (nom. and gen.)* a scholar.
 Sáoil, *v. (past. indic.)* thought. Scríob, *v. (imp.)* write.
 Sáoil, *v. (past. indic.)* thought. Scríob (rel. past.) (who) wrote.
 Sáoileann, *v. (hab.)* thinks. Scu, *v. (imp.)* cease.
 Sáo, *n. m. pl.* carpenters. Sooc, *n. m.* a trumpet.
 Sé, *pers. pron.* he, it. Sé, *num.* six.

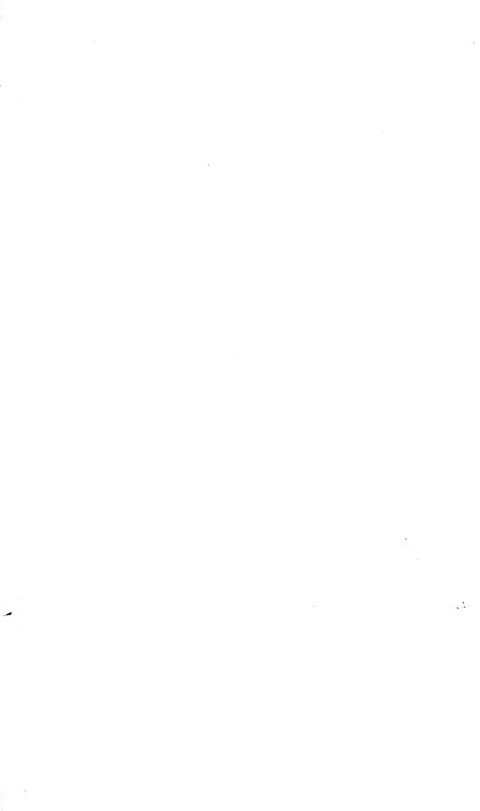
Seacáin, <i>v. (imp.)</i> shun, avoid.	Séipe, <i>n. m.</i> a supper, a meal.
Seacnadh, <i>v. (inf.)</i> (to) avoid.	Seipeadh, <i>ord. num.</i> sixth.
Seacht, <i>num.</i> seven.	Seipeadh- <i>deug</i> , <i>ord. num.</i> sixteenth.
Seachtdeug, <i>num.</i> seventeen.	Seoib, <i>n. m.</i> a jewel.
Seachtmíadh, <i>num.</i> seventeenth.	Seoil, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a sail.
Seachtmíadh- <i>deug</i> , <i>ord. num.</i> seventeenth.	Seoil, <i>n. m.</i> a sail.
Seamróg, <i>n. f.</i> a shamrock.	Seunmíad, <i>adj.</i> prosperous.
Sean, <i>adj.</i> old.	Sgíon, <i>n. f.</i> a knife.
Sean-béan, <i>n. f.</i> an old woman.	Sgior, <i>v. (imp.)</i> ravage, ruin.
Seannóine, <i>n. m.</i> an old man, old person.	Sí, <i>pers. pron.</i> she.
Seannféar, <i>n. m.</i> an old man.	Síad, <i>pers. pron.</i> they.
Seapc, <i>n. m. and f.</i> love.	Síad-rín, <i>pron.</i> those.
Seap, <i>v. (imp.)</i> stand.	Síad-ro, <i>pron.</i> these.
Seap, <i>v. (past indic.)</i> stood.	Síb, <i>pron.</i> you, ye.
Seapmíad, <i>adj.</i> firm.	Sin, <i>dem. pron.</i> that.
Sédeug, <i>num.</i> sixteen.	Sinn, <i>pers. pron.</i> we.
Séib, <i>v. (imp.)</i> blow.	Síon, <i>n. f.</i> the weather, a blast.
Séib, <i>v. (past indic.)</i> blew.	Síor, <i>adv.</i> down.
Seinn, <i>v. (imp.)</i> sing.	Síor, <i>adv.</i> below.
	Síubáil, <i>v. (imp.)</i> walk
	Síubáil, <i>v. (inf.)</i> to walk
	Síubáilfidinn, <i>v. (cond.)</i> I would walk.
	Síúr, <i>n. f.</i> a sister.

Sláinte, <i>n. f. nom.</i> and Spáilpín, <i>n. m.</i> a la- gen. health. bourer.	
Sláit, <i>n. f. dat.</i> (to) a Spárán, <i>n. m.</i> a purse. rod. Speál, <i>n. f.</i> a scythe.	
Slán, <i>adj.</i> healthy, safe Spáir, <i>n. f.</i> a street.	
Slána, <i>adj.</i> (pl. of Spáir, <i>n. m.</i> a bridle. rlán) healthy. Spóin, <i>n. f. dat.</i> a nose	
Slat, <i>n. f.</i> a rod. Spón, <i>n. f.</i> a nose.	
Smígead, <i>n. m.</i> a smile. Spuic, <i>n. m.</i> a stream.	
Smígeada, <i>n. m. pl.</i> Suad, <i>n. m.</i> rest, sleep. smiles. Suar, <i>adv.</i> up.	
Smíor, <i>n. m.</i> marrow. Súar, <i>adv.</i> above.	
Snáit, <i>n. f.</i> a needle Súbáilce, <i>n. f.</i> virtue.	
So, <i>dem. pron.</i> this. Suióe, <i>n. m.</i> (<i>nom. and</i> Só, <i>prefix</i> , implying <i>gen.</i>) sitting, a session ease, opposite to ró. Suióeacán, <i>n. m.</i> a seat	
Sóbeurac, <i>adj.</i> well- Súil, <i>n. f.</i> an eye. mannered. Súil, <i>n. f. gen. pl.</i> of eyes	
Sochar, <i>n. m.</i> profit. Sul, <i>adv.</i> before.	
So-óeunta, <i>part. adj.</i> Tá, <i>v.</i> (<i>pres. indic.</i>) am, possible. is, are.	
Sófeicrionac, <i>adj.</i> vis- Tabair, <i>v.</i> (<i>imp.</i>) give. ible, easy to be seen. Tabairt, <i>v.</i> (<i>inf.</i>) (to)	
Sóg, <i>n. m.</i> pleasure, give, giving.	
ease, comfort. Tadús, <i>n. m.</i> Teig, Thad-	
Soirbhis (v.), prosper. deus.	
Soirbhisro, <i>v.</i> (<i>opt.</i>) may Tadús, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of prosper. Teig.	
Solur, <i>n. m.</i> light. Táim, <i>v.</i> (<i>1st pres.</i>) I am	
Sona, <i>adj.</i> happy, for- Táinig, <i>v.</i> (<i>past indic.</i> tunate. came.	

Τάτι, <i>v.</i> (<i>pres. indic.</i> 2 nd) thou art.	Τιζεαρνος, <i>n. m.</i> a lord.
Ταπιθεσć, <i>adj.</i> profitable.	Τιnn, <i>adj.</i> sick.
Ταλαμ, <i>n. f.</i> the earth.	Τιocrá, <i>v.</i> (<i>cond. 2nd.</i>) thou wouldst come.
Ταμαλλ, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a while.	Τιορμα, <i>adj. pl.</i> of τιμμ, dry.
Ταμαλλ, <i>n. m.</i> a while.	Τιρ, <i>n. f.</i> country, land.
Τανζαυαρ, <i>v.</i> (<i>past ind. 3rd</i>) they came.	Τιρ-ζηρό, <i>n. m.</i> patriotism, country-love.
Τανζαρ, <i>v.</i> (<i>past indic. 1st</i>) I came.	Τιρμ, <i>adj.</i> dry.
Ταρ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> comethou well.	Τοβαρ, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a well.
Ταρ, <i>rep.</i> over, beyond	Τοβαρ, <i>n. m.</i> a well.
Ταρβ, <i>n. m.</i> a bull.	Τόζ, <i>v. (imp.)</i> take, lift
Ταρτ, <i>n. m.</i> thirst.	Τοιλ, <i>n. f.</i> will.
Τέ, <i>n. m.</i> he, who, an individual, αν τέ.	Τομάρι, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of Thomas.
Τεσć, <i>n. m.</i> a house.	Τομάρι, <i>n. m.</i> Thomas.
Τεσćτ, <i>v. (inf.)</i> (to) come, coming.	Τονν, <i>n. m. and f.</i> a wave.
Τεανζα, <i>n. f.</i> a tongue, a language.	Τορ, } <i>n. m.</i> a be-
Τεανν, <i>adj.</i> tight.	Τορσć, } ginning.
Τέρò, <i>v. (imp.)</i> go.	Τρε, <i>prep.</i> through.
Τεμε, <i>n. f.</i> fire.	Τρεαρ, <i>prep.</i> through.
Τειτ, <i>adj.</i> hot.	Τρεαρ, <i>ord. num.</i> third.
Τις, <i>v.</i> comes.	Τρεαρ-οευς, thirteenth
Τις (dat.), house.	Τρευν, <i>adj.</i> brave, strong.
Τιζε, <i>n. m. gen.</i> of a house	Τρευνφεαρ, <i>n. m.</i> a brave man

Τρί, <i>num.</i> three.	Υαιρλεδδτ, <i>n. f.</i> no-
Τριδν, <i>n. m.</i> a third.	bility.
Τρί-δευζ, <i>num.</i> thirteen	Υαμδν, <i>n. m.</i> fear,
Τρόδαιρεδδ, <i>adj.</i> mer-	dread.
ciful.	Υαρδλ, <i>adj.</i> noble.
Τριον, <i>adj.</i> heavy.	Υδτδδρ, <i>n. m.</i> terror.
Τριον-ιυδν, <i>n. m.</i> a	Υβ, <i>n. f.</i> an egg.
heavy sleep, a le-	Υβδλλ, <i>n. m.</i> an apple.
thargy.	Υβδλλζοιτ, <i>n. m.</i> an
Τριυδζ, <i>adj.</i> sad.	orchard.
Τύ, <i>pers. pron.</i> thou.	Υζοδρ, <i>n. m.</i> an author
Τύ. <i>pers. pron.</i> thee (acc.)	Υι, <i>n. m.</i> gen. of a des-
Τυδριμ, <i>n. f.</i> a guess,	cendant; see o and
a hint.	υδ.
Τυδμ, <i>n. f.</i> Tuam.	Υιβε, <i>n. f. pl.</i> eggs.
Τυδμδ, <i>n. f. gen.</i> of	Υι Όονναδδδιν, <i>n. m.</i>
Tuam.	gen. of O'Donovan.
Τύ φειν, <i>pers. pron.</i>	Υιλε, <i>adj. pron.</i> all.
<i>emph.</i> thyself.	Υιρζε, <i>n. m.</i> (nom. and
Τυζ, <i>v.</i> (past indic.) gave	gen.) water.
Τυιζ, <i>v.</i> understand.	Υλλ, <i>adj.</i> great.
Τυιζριν, <i>v.</i> (inf.) (to)	Υλλπειρτ, <i>n. f.</i> a mon-
understand.	ster, a great serpent
Τύρ, <i>n. m.</i> a beginning.	Υμ, <i>prep.</i> about.
Υδ, <i>n. m.</i> a grandson, a	Υμλδδτ, <i>n. f.</i> humility.
descendant; see o.	Υρλδρ, <i>n. m. pl.</i> floors.
Υαιρλε, <i>adj. pl.</i> of	Υρλδρ, <i>n. m.</i> a floor.
υαρδλ, noble, <i>n. pl.</i>	Υρρδ, <i>n. f.</i> a prop,
gentlemen, nobles.	jamb.

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